REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,216.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.................. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions —	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. ASIA, 1,500 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1875, at noon.

	June 1875.		June 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Madras	25
„ Carwar	14	„ Masulipatam	26
„ Narrakul	17	„ Coconada	27
„ Alleppey	17	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Tuticorin	18	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Colombo	19	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Negapatam	22	„ False Point	30
„ Pondicherry	23	Arrives CALCUTTA.. July	2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P. S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

	June 1875.		June 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves BUSREH	28
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Mohomerah	28
„ Gwador	15	„ Fao	28
„ Jask	17	„ Bushire	30
„ Bunder Abbas	18		July 1875.
„ Linga	20	„ Bahar-in	1
„ Bushire	22	„ Linga	4
„ Fao	24	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Mohomerah	24	„ Muscat	8
Arrive BUSREH	25	„ Kurrachee	13
		Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	28	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
BATAVIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
ASIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing. For rates of freight, &c., apply to For hand-books of information [illegible]

C. [illegible]GONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 10th JUNE.

THE powerful steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P. nominal, will be despatched positively on the 10th proximo for LIVERPOOL.

The steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has very superior accommodation for Fifty First-class Passengers.

Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500
Do Suez	„ 350

The Trinacria will be followed by the Europa and other steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO , Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee. Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	June.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2333	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2669	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Babat, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

N. B.—Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL (SAILING ABOUT 15th JUNE).

THE powerful steamer ATALANTA, 1,743 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain Shaw, has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Fare to Liverpool, 1st Class, Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines.

For passage, &c., apply to

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 19th May 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 25th JUNE.

THE Fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,8 2 Tons Gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First and Second Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE are as follows :—

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd Ditto ditto	£30
1st CLASS TO SUEZ	£20

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT THE 20th INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Mahy, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY.............. Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

		Tons.	H.P.	
Cargo Steamer	CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	about 5th July 1875.
Steamer	CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	about 5th Aug. 1875.

The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

The Passenger Steamer CASTORE has excellent First and Second-class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. MALACCA, 894 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R. N. R., as an Extra Steamer to Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 11th June 1875, at 4 P. M. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th June 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurumtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 10 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling enpressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two adiminates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torrid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents :—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom. Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curaçoa, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.

Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES,

FOR

NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM,
LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEES TO HOLD NET PREMIUMS FOR SECURING INDIAN POLICIES.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT,
FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE,
AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

4, HORNBY ROW.

PAID UP CAPITAL, OVER £250,000.

The Special Features of this system are :—

Payment of premiums for limited periods instead of for whole life-time.

Every premium secures a Policy for relative proportion of amount assured.

Investment of whole of net premiums in trust for Policy-holders

Abolition of all conditions as to travelling and residence abroad.

Surrender value of Policies liberal, and fixed at time of issue

Loans at a low rate of interest on simple deposit of Positive Notes.

Positive Policies are unconditional, and absolutely indisputable.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.

Trustee :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers :
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Medical Referee :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

NOTICE.—ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—During the MONSOON, a ROOM on the GROUND FLOOR of No. 8, Hornby Row, will be OPEN for the USE of MEMBERS.

H. W. JONES,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

8th June, 1875.

PRICE—Rs. 4-12-0.

Just Published, Second Edition,

THE

SAILOR'S POCKET BOOK.

A COLLECTION OF PRACTICAL RULES, NOTES, AND TABLES.

For the use of the Royal Navy, the Mercantile Marine, and Yacht Squadrons.

By Commander F. G. D. Bedford, R.N., H. M. S. Agincourt,

WITH CHARTS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND INDEX.

*** This is specially recommended as a most Valuable Book for all connected with the Sea. The First Edition was very quickly sold out.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, and CREDITS of SOOKHMULL THANMULL SOORANA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RAGCOOVER, Widow of the said deceased.............Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made by the Applicant above named to the High Court on its Ecclesiastical Side for grant to her as such Widow of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of the deceased above named. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of June 1875.

BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KEVULRAM BAPOOJEE has CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, on the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, or Goldsmith Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 281 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Anundebai, Widow of Kansara Bajaba Muccoonjee, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the said Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, or Goldsmith Street, and on or towards the south by a public passage for sweepers, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,213 and 2,214, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, and bears the new survey No. 5, 85. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM over the said property either by way of Mortgage, Lien, Lease, Inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street, No. 16, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 7th day of June 1875.

SHAPOORJEE AND THAKURDASS,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN READY RECKONER, Rs. 1-12; by Post, Rs. 2. Treacher & Co. Bombay and Poona, or the compiler, ALEX. MOORHOUSE, B. B. & C. I. R.

FOR SALE, a PIANO, by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, Rs. 350. W. ADAMS, Metal Mart, Byculla.

TO LET.—Healthy, Cool, Cheerful, and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to SECRETARY, Albion Place, Byculla.

WANTED, a respectable EUROPEAN or NATIVE, capable of attending to the Indent Department in an European Merchant's Office. Previous experience of the business indispensable. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, GRANT ROAD, has JUST RECEIVED from LONDON, a consignment of WEDDING REQUISITES, such as FAVOURS, BOQUETS, LACE PAPERS, &c., also richly Ornamented VASES, &c., for Wedding Cakes, for which Orders are solicited.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Willimantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	„ 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	„ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

THE CULLUI COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

(THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.)

Capital Rs. 2,50,000, in 5,000 Shares, of Rs. 50 each, with power to increase.

Rupees 10 per Share Payable on Application.

Rupees 40 per Share Payable on Formation of the Company and Allotment of Shares.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

T. J. FERGUSON, Esq., of Messrs. Hinde & Co., Calicut.
A. S. MASSEY, Esq., C. E., Calicut.
D. MANOCKJEE, Esq., Merchant, Calicut.
CULLIANJEE SOONDERJEE, Esq., Merchant, Calicut.
A. MACKENZIE, Esq., of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.

REGISTERED OFFICE AT CULLUI, CALICUT.

Agents.

In Bombay	Messrs. FORBES & Co.
In Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
In Calicut	Messrs. HINDE & Co.

To whom Applications for Shares may be addressed.

Bankers.

Calicut	THE BANK OF MADRAS.
Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co

Solicitors.
Messrs. PRICHARD and BARCLAY, Madras.

Secretaries.
Messrs. HINDE & Co., Calicut.

Manager and Engineer.
A. S. MASSEY, Esq., C. E.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purchase, and for further development, of the Cullui Works, situated at the mouth of the Cullui River, Calicut, (one of the largest Timber Depots in Western India). Owing to changes in the constitution of the Firm of Messrs. Hinde & Co. who opened the Works, it has been resolved to form them into a Company with limited liability.

The operations conducted at the Cullui Works are :—

Manufacture of Cocoanut Oil.
Do. Patent Manures for Coffee Estates.
Do. Coir Fibre and Yarn.

Purchase of Teak and other Timbers, and the preparation of same for the local, or export, markets.

Manufacture, and also import and sale, of Tools and general machinery required for Coffee Estates, and generally such work in Metals or Wood as is produced by Engineering Establishments for Public Works Department, Contractors, Plant, &c., &c.

Calicut is admirably situated for all these operations. The raw material is obtainable cheap and in abundance, and communication with export markets is easy. The local demand is also large.

The Profit and Loss Account of the year ending 30th June 1874, shewed a profit of 14 per cent. on block outlay, or about 12 per cent, nett after allowing for interest on working capital. This result must be considerably improved upon in future years, as many of the recent improvements and extensions to the Works had not come into full operation and effect in the period above referred to. The formation of a Company will also provide a larger working capital for the business than it has been possible hitherto to allow, and will permit of an extension of operations, already proved to be highly remunerative, but which for want of Funds have only been conducted hitherto on a comparatively small scale.

As the Works are in full operation, the Company, if formed, will enter at once into the profits of a current business with large orders in course of execution.

The Books &c., of the Works can be most conveniently closed on the 30th June, and it is proposed that in the event of the necessary capital being subscribed, the Company should commence operations and take over the Works from the 1st July next

Prospectuses giving full particulars of the Company's Work, Buildings, Machinery, &c., can be obtained on application to any of the Agents named above.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OF WHICH £200,000 HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED.

CHIEF OFFICES :

EDINBURGH	31, GEORGE STREET.
LONDON	79, CORNHILL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

Chairman—ALLAN A. MACONOCHIE WELWOOD, Esq., of Meadowbank and Garvock, LL.D.
Deputy-Chairman—JAMES COWAN, Esq., M. P. Edinburgh.
GEORGE CADELL BRUCE, Esq., C. E., Edinburgh.
JAMES FORMAN, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh.
DAVID DICKSON, Esq., Wholesale Stationer, Edinburgh.
JOHN DICK PEDDIE, Esq., R. S. A., Architect, Edinburgh.
THOMAS SPROT, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh.
ARCHD BURN MURDOCH, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh.
ROBERT TURNBULL, Esq., Edinburgh.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C. A., Edinburgh.
Manager—J. R. CARPHIN, C. A.

The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, MILLS, MERCHANDISE and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co

Victoria Buildings, 7th June 1875.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto EXISTING between RAPHAEL RITTER and J. A. R. MOLKENTELLER under the NAME of RITTER, MOLKENTELLER and Co., CEASED and determined on the 31st May last.

RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the BUSINESS will be CONTINUED by the Undersigned at the present premises in Rampart Row.

R. RITTER.

4th June, 1874.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ having decided to remain in Bombay for a short time longer, have leased (at great expense) the Bungalow owned by Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana, at Grant Road opposite the Grant Road Railway Bridge, and will commence a series of refined DRAMATIC and DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, for which purpose the co-operation and assistance of Ladies and Gentlemen, who have a penchant for the gentle art, is respectfully and earnestly solicited, and Mrs. D'Arcy Read (*who has had great experience*) will be happy to teach, *and get up* in their parts any Amateurs who feel so disposed.

At the particular request of several families of distinction, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Read will give one of their *Drawing Room Entertainments* which have gained for them the most flattering eulogium in all parts of the World, of which due notice will be given.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી નીઊ ઈશટ ઈંડીઆ પરેશ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on TUESDAY, the 15th June next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 25th May 1875, viz :—

"That the Articles of Association signed by the Shareholders, be and are hereby adopted as the Regulations of the Company, to the exclusion of the Regulations contained in Table A in the First Schedule annexed to Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, hitherto applicable to the above Company."

By Order of the Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

CLARET :

Bordeaux ;

An excellent Cup Wine ;

Per doz. Cash—Rs. 10 ; Credit—Rs. 11.

CLARET :

Petit Medoc ;

A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine ;

Per doz. Cash—Rs. 12 ; Credit—Rs. 13-2.

CLARET :

Medoc ;

A very superior Breakfast Wine ;

Quarts per doz. Cash—Rs. 15 ; Credit—Rs. 17.
Pints per doz. Cash—Rs. 9 ; Credit—Rs. 10.

CLARET :

Chateau La Rose ;

A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine ;

Quarts per doz. Cash—Rs. 25 ; Credit—Rs. 28.
Pints per doz. Cash—Rs. 14 ; Credit—Rs. 16.

CLARET :

Chateau Margaux ;

A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine ;

Quarts per doz. Cash—Rs. 30 ; Credit—Rs. 34.
Pints per doz. Cash—Rs. 16 ; Credit—Rs. 18.

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the

New Consignments

will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING
FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have Just Landed their **Special Hot Season Shipment**, *and invite attention to the great variety of Materials in* THIS DEPARTMENT.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.
Morning, or Visiting Coats. Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30 0
Frock Coats, for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38 0
Double-Breasted Sack Coats. This garment is recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, and will be found useful when Travelling	24 0
Vests, of the above materials	9 0
Riding Trowsers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	25 0
White Doeskin. The best material for hard wear	35 0
Gaitors, stout Tan Canvas	5 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, washing, Trousers or Breeches for Jungle Wear	10 8
Coats of the above	15 0
White Cord, Trowsers or Breeches	14 0

"A SPECIALITY."

Shetland Spuns. The latest and most suitable Woollen material yet introduced for Indian wear, made to our order, in plain Colors, Sac Coat	15 0
Chesterfield Over-Coat, for Evening wear to cover Dress Suit	20 0

	Rs. a.
Dress Suits, made from the best West of England Cloths	75 0
Extra Super-lined throughout with rich Silk Serge, and well finished	85 0
White Dress Vests, for special wear	7 0
Office Suits, for General Wear. *Our Special Twist Tweeds* in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool	27 0
Our Celebrated Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color	35 0
Trowsers—Fine Angola, Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0
Super-fine ditto ditto	14 0
Best Angolas, the New Checks or Plain Shades A very large choice of these superior goods	16 0
Colored Drill Trowsers ... Six	28 0
Best White Drill ... Six	30 0
Suits of the above	15 0
Fancy Washing Vests, of the new Matted Materials, Plain Shades	7 0
White Vests, all materials	7 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 8
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16 0
Ditto ditto ditto Vest	6 8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25 0

To Mofussil Residents, complete Sets of Patterns, with Instructions, on Application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PLAN

BY THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent. Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

The difference of Premium between this and ALL the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. [the Lowest] to 103 per cent. [the Highest] in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates, This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, Manager and Actuary.

9 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,

ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE,

IN AID OF THE R. C. ORPHANAGE AT SECUNDERABAD, WILL BE HELD ON THE 15th OF JUNE 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 5 EACH.

HIGHEST PRIZE Rs. 16,000.

SPECIFICATION OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of Rupees		16,000	
1	Do.	do.	8,000	
1	Do.	do.	4,000	
2	Prizes	do.	2,000	each
2	Do.	do.	1,600	„
4	Do.	do.	1,200	„
5	Do.	do.	800	„
10	Prizes of Rupees		400	each.
20	Do.	do.	240	„
25	Do.	do.	160	„
30	Do.	do.	80	„
40	Do.	do.	48	„
90	Do.	do.	32	„
1,000	Do.	do.	16	„

1,231 Prizes.

Each Book contains 52 Tickets. 2 Tickets will be given Free of Charge on purchasing a Whole Book for one's self or selling to other parties.

For Tickets apply to the Undersigned, or to their Banker, Dongursee Balmookoond, Secunderabad. Application for Tickets will be duly attended to. Remittance may be made by Bank Drafts, Cheques, Currency Notes, Money Orders or Hoondies.

Tickets may be had at HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, Esquire, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Secunderabad, April 24, 1875. ALBERT & Co.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats,*" "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made,*" "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets,*" "*Nursing Stays,*" Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

By appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey.
H. late I M. Napoleon III., and
The R. H. the Lord Mayor of the City of London,

FETES! ILLUMINATIONS! REJOICING!

Ball Rooms & Gardens Illuminated & Decorated.

TENTS, TEMPORARY ROOMS AND BANQUETING HALLS ERECTED.

ILLUMINATION LAMPS IN OIL OR GAS IN EVERY COLOUR.

J. DEFRIES AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, FOUNTAINS WALL and BILLIARD LIGHTS, and the PATENT PRISMATIC CRYSTAL ILLUMINATIONS, for Gas, Oil and Kerosine.

J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—Beg to offer their immediate services to the AUTHORITIES in the TOWNS and CITIES in the INDIAN EMPIRE who may wish to give expression of their Loyalty by ILLUMINATING and DECORATING their TOWNS, STREETS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. on the OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES.

J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—had the honour of carrying out the

ENTIRE ARRANGEMENT IN THE CITY OF LONDON OF THE DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATION on the

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING DAY,

FOR THE RECOVERY OF H R H THE PRINCE OF WALES AS WELL AS FOR H R H STATE VISITS TO ALMOST EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—were also appointed to carry out the

ILLUMINATIONS AND DECORATIONS, BOTH IN RUSSIA & ENGLAND, ON THE OCCASION of the MARRIAGE of their R H's the DUKE OF EDINBURGH and the GRAND DUCHESS Marie Alexandrowna of Russia.

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES prepared TO SUIT ANY BUILDING, STREET or GARDEN, for the carrying out of the ENTIRE DECORATIONS and ILLUMINATIONS, either with GAS or OIL, combining among the novelties the LIME and ELECTRIC LIGHTS and their PATENT PRISMATIC CRYSTAL ILLUMINATION TO ANY DESIGN. THE PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME, MEDALLIONS, MOTTOES, SHIELDS, LAURELS, CROWNS, &c., &c.

FLAGS, TROPHIES, VENETIAN MASTS and FLORAL DECORATIONS in every variety. CHINESE LANTERNS and VARIEGATED ILLUMINATION LAMPS in every Colour, for GAS or OIL.

Experienced men sent out, and LETTERS REPLIED to by TELEGRAPH if desired.

EARLY ORDERS ARE SOLICITED TO INSURE ATTENTION. THESE SHOULD BE SENT IMMEDIATELY.

WORKS—LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Principal Depôt and Show Rooms—147, HOUNDSDITCH five minutes' walk from Bank of England, London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay 1st April 1875.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

NOTICES.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE HEELS AND FEET.

Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz. Rs.	8 0
Supe fine do.	„	13 8
Balbriggan very fine	„	19 0
Balbriggan embossed Silk	„	32 0
Brown Cotton with Coloured Stripes	„	18 0
Heather Coloured Stripes	„	18 0

LISLE THREAD SOCKS.

Best Brown Thread, Double Heels and Feet	Per doz. Rs.	22 0
Brown Lisle, with neat Fancy Stripes	„	22 0

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Drab Striped	Per doz. Rs.	18 0
Fine Red Drab Striped	„	24 0
Superfine Silver Grey	„	20 0
Light Fawn	„	20 0
Brown	„	20 0
Fancy Colours	„	16 0
Shetland Lamb's Wool	„	35 0
Ribbed hand-knitted Grey Lamb's Wool	„	38 0

KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS.

Gentlemen's hand-woven, assorted shades, per pair.................Rs. 5 8 6 8

FOR DRESS WEAR.

Black Silk Socks	Rs. 8 8
Scarlet do.	8 8

BATHING DRAWERS.

Heather Mixed Cotton, Cotton	Rs. 2 8
Fancy Striped do.	2 8

GENTLEMEN'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS THIN GAUZE MERINO.

17 fine Gauze Vests, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in Inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 3-8	4	4-8	5	5-8

The above is the best Banian we can procure at a reasonable price, and stand Indian washing well.

40 Gauze Merino Vests, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 4	4-8	5-0	5-8	6-8

This 40 Gauze is the finest Merino we have.

32 Indian Gauze Vest, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 5-8	6-0	6-8	7	7-8

These Banians are made of silk and wool, and have always been considered the best for Indian wear.

Summer Merino Vests each.

Size of Chest in inches	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 5	5-8	6	6-8

These Banians are worn in England during the summer and autumn months. They are very suitable for the Bombay cold season.

GENTLEMEN'S COTTON AND MERINO PANTS, DOUBLE SEATED.

Brown Dress Cotton Pants.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 4 8	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-8

Superior Merino.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 6	6-8	7	7-8	8

The above are double seated and suitable for hard riding.

Self Grey Merino each.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 6	6-8	7	7-8	8

Double seated as above.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS.

Ladies' White Cotton extra fashioned double Heels and Feet	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	12-8	13 8	15-8
		per dozen.		
Ladies' 2 Thread Balbriggan double Heels and Feet. A thoroughly serviceable Stocking	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	16-8	18-0	20-0
		per dozen.		

LADIES' MERINO HOSE.

Ladies' Heather Coloured Merino for Steamer wear, very warm	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	12-8	13-8	14-8
		per dozen.		

GIRLS' STOCKINGS.

Girls' White Cotton fine useful Hose, full fashioned.

Inches	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½
Rs.	12	12 8	13	13-8	14	14-8 per doz.

Girls' Heather coloured, for Steamer or Mofussil wear.

Inches	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½
Rs.	8-8	9	9-8	10	10 8	11 per dozen.

CHILDREN'S SOCKS.

Fine White Cotton Socks, Double Heels and Feet.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7
Rs.	6-8	7	7-8	8	8-8 per doz.

Extra Super White Cotton Socks, Fashioned.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7
Rs.	8-8	9	9-8	10	10-8 per doz.

Heather Merino Socks, mixed dark colours.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7
Rs.	8	8-8	9	10	10-8

LADIES' MERINO UNDER VESTS.

Ladies' Gauze Merino Under-Vests, low necks and short sleeves, made expressly for Indian wear.. Rs. 4-8 5,	5	8
Ladies' Gauze Under-Vests, Merino 2 Thread, Extra finished ... Rs. 5, 5 8,	6	8

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER

LEVER WATCHES	Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches	90

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick-room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing	Rs. 30 0
„ Ditto with Alarm	„ 40 0
„ Hanging	„ 50, Rs. 65 and Rs. 80.

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.

NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,

CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem „	„ 200, 250, 300, 350, to 630
Gold half Suites	„ 50, 55, 60, 80, 10 to 150
Gem „	„ 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„ 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
„ with Gems	„ 100, 120, 150 200 to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„ 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 60, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„ 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„ 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„ 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 7TH JUNE, 1875.

THIS morning's Liverpool Cotton Market opened quiet but unchanged: probable sales, 10,000 bales; imports, 5,000. A less favourable report was looked for here on the strength of Reuter's Saturday evening telegram from New York reporting the day's receipts at 11,000 bales, futures 3/16 cent per lb. lower, but it is evident that so far as the receipts are concerned the figures are wrong, as the total for the corresponding week last year was only 12,000, and it is scarcely likely therefore that such a comparatively large quantity for one day would not have had a depressing effect in Liverpool.

The visible supply for Europe on the 4th instant shows the following comparisons:—

	1875	1874	1873
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,690,000	2,908,670	2,697,150
" " Surate	990,000	1,034,870	1,111,950

Consols this morning are quoted at 92⅝, a further advance of ⅛; French Rentes at 103¾, an advance of ¼; Bar Silver 55½d per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has still been very little doing. The Banks have been perhaps a shade firmer in their buying rates, but not sufficiently so to induce any change in quotations, and with the insignificant amount of bills offering, it is scarcely likely that any actual advance can be established. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 9d. 7-16	per rupee.
Do	6 months' sight		1s. 9d. 7-8 to 15-16	"
Credits	3	do	1s. 9d. 7-8	"
Documents	3	do	1s. 9d. 29-32 to 15-16	"

On Calcutta there is less disposition to buy, and buyers reduce their offers 1/16 to ⅛, but sellers are indisposed to accept less than previous rates, say:—demand, par, 60 days' sight ⅜ discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm but not very active. Current rates are:—Fours, Rs. 102¼ to ½; Fours and a half, Rs. 103½; Fives and a half, Rs. 109¾.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending, the 5th instant, shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H.O.	Inc. Rs.	10,26,209
Do. do. Branches	Dec. "	1,49,426
Deposits	Inc. "	1,64,590
Government Securities	Inc. "	1,08,859
Loans	Inc. "	13,70,492
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	2,17,869
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	7,66,718

The return is not favourable at first sight, but the only actual adverse figure of any importance is the increase in loans and this is generally understood to be merely of a temporary character, as the arrival of the Council drafts by next mail will probably lead to a change in the position.

SHARES continue steady, but with the exception of a slight improvement in some of the Spinning and Weaving Companies, there is no change in values to notice.

COTTON to-day is quiet with almost nothing doing, but prices are not actually changed. The receipts for the three days are 9,823 bales.

FREIGHTS are steady but unaltered. Steamers at £2-10 to £2-12 6; Iron ships; £2-12-6, Wooden vessels £2-2-6 to Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are quite unaltered in every way, the transactions from first hands being quite of a retail character.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Neml. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	732½
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
80,000	25	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	52 nom
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	163
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 xd
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	715
100	500	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	[illegible]	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	200ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,900
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	675
155	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	570
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,300
400	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.ct	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	47½ps.	Carwar Company	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	130
500	1,995	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,800
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	2,600
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	400
1150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	400
3125	400	85	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	435
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co, Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	150 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,160
350	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co.	575
400	500	75	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	555
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
800	5,000	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,875
800	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,120
248	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	170
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,290
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,010
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,100
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,025
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,130
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,050
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	975
......	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,130
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,155
4,000	648	all	50ps*	Oriental	690
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,075
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	276½

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,210
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
1,750	4,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	730
8,000	1,400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	235

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218-8	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	248
—	£20	183 14 6	do	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
—	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
—	£18	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,650
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.ct	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	18
1,200	500	all	30 ps.	Treacher & Co	250 xd
—	250	all	40 ps	[illegible]ing Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
——	90	19½	—	Bank of China	1
——	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 5th June, compared with the statement issued on 29th May:—

LIABILITIES.		May 29th Rs.	June 5th Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	" 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	" 12,48,125		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	" 2,49,600		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	" 12,44,000		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	" 12,41,625	99,83,350	99,83,350
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		50,62,895	60,88,150
Do do. do. at Branches.		36,62,941	35,13,515
Other Deposits		1,10,39,263	1,12,00,853
Post Bills		18,511	16,582
Cash Credits, undrawn		3,02,802	4,93,667
		3,16,19,762	3,28,46,117

ASSETS.			
Government Securities		31,39,564	32,37,423
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		13,11,620	13,69,649
Loan on Security of do. do.		38,85,928	32,56,410
Current Accounts, overdrawn		2,725	3,183
Bills Discounted		1,41,52,438	1,39,31,569
Stamps		4,815	4,736
Dead stock	Rs. 5,07,075		
Amount applied in reduction	" 1,15,000	3,92,075	3,92,075
Bullion		......	6,24,731
Cash Balances with correspondents		2,15,387	2,58,842
Cash and Currency Notes		85,29,207	77,63,489
		3,16,19,762	3,28,46,117

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship BLACK PRINCE, 816 tons, Captain D. Baillie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 13th), with a cargo of 1,140 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship LANARKSHIRE, 1,439 tons, Captain W. May, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock), February 8th) with a cargo of 1,801 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 tons, Captain R. J. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Davidson, and twenty-three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. ASIA, 1,765 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Goff, 43rd Regiment, and seventy deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Asia (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, May 13.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, June 4.
	Black Prince	Baillie	Liverpool, Feb 13.
	Lanarkshire	May	Greenock, Feb 8.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Caradoc, to Liverpool.

Steamer Asia, to Coast & Calcutta.

Ship Ottercaps, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
3	Cassandra (s)	Lawger	Hong-Kong, May 18.
	D. of Devonshire (s)	Whissle	London, April 23.
	Precurseur (s)	Sensine	Bordeaux, April, 12.
	Duleep Singh	Lloyd	Liverpool, Feb 20.
	M. of Londonderry	Millar	Muscat, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
3	Abyssinia (s)	....	....
	Sir J. Lawrence (s).	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 201 bundles iron hoops, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

Coromandel s, 84 cask pale ale, S P Framjee.

Blenheim s, 1 hogshead port wine, Nusserwanjee Mannockjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 61 casks beer, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 47 cases window-glass, Hassonally Lallmeya; 40 kegs nails, Ameerudin Fazulally.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Blair Atholl, 300 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton, and Co.

Dreadnought, 23 bales gunnyrags, Ralli Brothers; 127 bales cotton, L Luckumsee and Co; 9 bales cotton, A Oosman.

Louisa Fletcher, 89½ cwts coir yarn, D B Khan and Co; 105 bales cotton, Graves Cotton and Co.

Cumeria, 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 132 bales cotton, Greayes Cotton, and Co

Ashgrove, 200 bales cotton, H Hurridass; 700 bales cotton, Knoop and Co., 300 bales cotton, K Khoosaldass.

Gatineau, 98 bales cotton, J Pursotum; 52 bales cotton, V Takersee; 95 bales cotton W Nicol and Co; 248½ cwts hemp, J Pursotum.

Phrenologist, 29 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.

Blenheim s, 25 bales wool, P. Vusta; 35 bales wool, T Fejbandass; 35 bales wool, T Dwarkadass; 122 bales cotton, M Bhagoobhoy; 53 bales cotton, N Tezpall; 50 bales cotton, J Varia; 50 bales cotton, The L A and A Co; 70 bales cotton N Curumsee; 14 bales cotton, C Tarachund; 18 bales cotton, B Madonjee; 53 bales cotton, C Pursotum; 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 24 bales cotton, V Jewraz.

Atalanta, 72½ cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 34 bales wool, M Ludha; 25 bales wool, T Chemandass; 46 bales cotton, K Hemraz; 200 bales cotton, V Luckman; 70 bales cotton, L Ramjee; 2 bales cotton, V Takersee; 180 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 76 bales cotton, A Dunjeebhoy and Co; 225 bales cotton, R Gunshandass; 25 bales wool, H Gangjee; 7 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

Trinacria s, 90 bales wool, M Allana; 33 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 132 bales cotton, M Poonjaram; 18 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 1½ bales cotton, H Jewa; 88 bales cotton, H Thavur and Co; 170 bales cotton, R. Manockchund; 150 bales cotton, Watson Begle and Co; 58 bales cotton, C Pitamber.

Guy Mannering s, 220 cwts. japan wood R Mahamed; 6 bales indges C Hussonbhoy; 350 cwts, N. Soonderjee; 150 bales cotton, K Harridass; 44 bales cotton, V. Mooljee; 8 bales cotton, M. Nusserwanjee & Co; 103 bales cotton, D Sewram; 72 bales cotton, T Mooljee & Co. 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 626 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 160 bales cotton, M. Kurpall & Co; 450 bales cotton, H Thavur and Co; 104 bales cotton, R Mooljee.

Coromandel s, 251 cwts coir yarn, M Jaitha & Co; 800 cwts wheat, Stearn, Hobart & Co; 190 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy, 53 bales cotton, N. Soonderjee; 125 bales cotton, K Ludha; 300 bales cotton, N Soorchund; 122 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 112 bales cotton, V Jaita; 110 bales cotton, S Gopinath; 25 bales cotton, S Ragowjee; 175 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 46 bales cotton, S Damjee; 100 bales cotton, G Thackersee; 80 bales cotton, Mackinlay Simpson & Co; 100 bales cotton, C Mahadewdass; 75 bales cotton, K Natha; 144½ cwts horns, C N Gomes & Co.

Caradoc s, 50 bales cotton, Booth & Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

West Stanley s, 375 cwts gingelly seed and 4 bales cotton, A Kunker & Co; 750 cwts gingellyseed, and 205 cwts wheat, Alsen Riebe & Co; 550 cwts coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ottercaps, 2,000 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Theran s, 40 bales hides, and 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 116 bales cotton, A Trading & Co; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 1,100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s, 600 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 150 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co; 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China s, 3 cases indigo, M S Namajee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s, 275 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 103 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

864 Mannie Carvill, Mayler—The Captain.

FOR LIVERPOOL. VIA CAPE.

1365 Ashgrove, McLaren—N. Maneckjee & Co.

970 Bargany, Gent—Finlay, Scott & Co.

1697 Blair Atholl, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.

1241 City of Richmond, Starkie—N. Maneckjee & Co.

1385 Cumeria, Brown—N. Maneckjee & Co.

1497 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.

1165 Gatineau, Corkhill—Lawrence & Co.

1820 Louisa Fletcher, Paterson—M. Nusserwanjee.

609 Phrenologist, Connell—E. Latham & Co.

VIA CANAL.

1743 Atalanta (s), Sham—B. & A, Hormusjee.

1307 Blenheim (s), Brinsen—McCulloch, Browne & Co.

1290 Coromandel (s), Maby—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.

861 Caradoc (s), Barwise—Lawrence & Co.

2223 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.

1342 Trinacria (s), Hutcheson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

522 Ottercaps, Grozier—The Captain.

FOR VENICE, &c.

1036 China (s), Brooks—P. & O. Co., Mails 11th June.

1671 Teheran, Johnson—P. & O. Co., Mails 25th June.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1029 Sunda (s), Babt—P. & O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

992 West Stanley (s), Peacock—The Captain.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

2119 Pera (s), Methven—P. and O. Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1252 East, Marshall—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

410 Milo, Chract—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR DAMKIRK.

1353 Harald Haarfager (s), Heltberg—McCulloch Browne & Co.

FOR HULL.

436 Trevanion, Whatley—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1264 Abyssinia, Jones—Owen & Okell.

1930 Accrington, Christy—Framjee, Sands & Co.

1187 Annot Lyle, Yes—G. J. Soares.

1286 Benefactress, Moddrel—The Captain.

816 Black Prince, Baillie—The Captain.

846 Columbia, Schumacher—Knoop & Co.

1272 Jane Law, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.

445 Liberator, Watson—The Captain.

1439 Lanarkshire, May—Finlay, Muir & Co.

1237 Macedon, Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.

408 Newcastle, Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

715 Northumberland, Saunders—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

354 Olive Branch, Wheatley—The Captain.

1388 Royal Sovereign, Neilson—Edward Bates & Co.

1160 Sir Charles Napier, Stevenson—Edward Bates & Co.

1100 Sea Tilawer, Garrich—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

155 Futty Mobaruck, Nacoda.

1140 Lord Clyde, Ellis.—R. Framjee.

100 Mahi, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)

130 Arrow (s)—(Schooner.)

Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)

Augusta—(Schooner.)

428 Clyde (s)—(Gun Boat.)

182 Constance, Chapman—(Surveying Schooner.)

Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)

Fanny—(Schooner.)

Georgiana—(Schooner.)

130 Hercules—(Steam Tug)—Trinity House.

187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)

Semiramis—(Hulk.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Grane, Surg Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 6.

Dalton, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Simla.

JUNE 7.

Goff, Lieut, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, on leave, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 7.

Bushe, Lieut, Bombay infantry, from leave, to Malligaum.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 5.)

Mr A Marriott, Dist Supt of Police, transferred from Damoh to Narsinghpur, reported his arrival at the latter Station and assumed charge of the Police of that district from Mr D G Proby Dist Supt, on the 20th ultimo, after noon.

Mr M P Hankin, Dist Supt of Police, transferred to Chindwara, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Police of that district from Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr, on the 21st ultimo, afternoon.

Mr T E Ellison, C S, Asst Comr, appointed to officiate as Judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, assumed charge of his office from Capt F W Mogg, Offg Judge, on the 27th ultimo, before noon.

Mr D G Proby, Dist Supt of Police transferred to Damoh reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Police of that district from Mr W Bagley, Inspector of Police, on the 26th ultimo, afternoon.

Capt H H B Hallett, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate, in addition to his other duties, as Supt, School of Industry and Central Jail, Jubbulpore, from the date he received charge from Col R Renken till relieved by Maj W G Ward, Offg Supt, School of Industry and Central Jail.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th May 1875.

With reference to G G O No 584, dated the 22nd inst Bgdr Genl C C G Ross is posted to the command of the Mooltan brigade, vice Bgdr Genl W Payn, C B, transferred to the Rohilcund dist.

With reference to G G O No 588, of the 25th inst, Maj Genl Sir James Brind, K C B, is transferred from the command of the Allahabad division to that of the Sirhind division; and Bgdr Genl B O Bright, C B, is posted temporarily to the command of the Allahabad division.

Lt Col G A Galloway, Bengal Cavy, is permitted to visit Simla instead of Landour and the hills north of Dehra, on the leave granted him by G O C C 7th April 1875, page 156.

Lt H T S Yates, R A, is directed to proceed from Mooltan to Bangalore, and join C Battery C Brigade R H A, to which he has been appointed. To travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindostanee on the 5th May 1875:—

Lt J T Rice, R E; Schoolmaster S Logan, Sappers and Miners; and Corporal G Grey, Sappers and Miners.

The following orders are confirmed:—

92nd Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd May 1875, appointing Lt R F Darvall, Interpreter, with effect from the 20th April 1875, vice Lt M C Cooke-Collis, appointed to the S C, there being no qualified officer available.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 13th May 1875, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 16th ultimo, vice Col W J Ward, on leave, preparatory to furlough:—

Capt H Chapman, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt A F Lindsay, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt J A McNeale, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Capt R F C A Tytler to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

14th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 3rd Feb 1875, making the following appointments, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Capt F H Woodgate, proceeding on furlough:—

Capt J G Maclean, offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his duties as Qr Mr.

Capt J Cook to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as Adjt.

Dated the 31st March 1875, directing Lt C J Jamieson, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

16th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 14th May 1875, directing Capt J W A Mitchell to remain attached to the Regt, with effect from the 6th April, on vacating his officiating appointment, in consequence of the return from furlough of Maj F B Foote.

36th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 17th May 1875, appointing Lt G H More-Molyneux to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, in addition to his duties as officiating Qr Mr, from the 28th April, vice Lt C A Coles.

The following additional extract will be inserted in G O C C 19th April 1875, page 179, beneath the words "Govt Reserve Transport Train"—

Of the officers who served in Mr Rivett-Cornac's department, the following deserve honourable notice, and have rendered excellent service, either in preparing the reserve transport train for work, or in conducting it from Hindostan to Behar:—

Capt C O W Apperley, General List, Infantry.

Lt A J Pearson, R A.

Capt F H Thomas, General List, Infantry, Asst Comsy Genl, Benares.

Capt A D Anderson, 23rd N I.

Lt G Poignand, 59th Foot, Offg Asst Garrison Instructor, Umballa, is directed to proceed to Poona and to report himself to the Chief Instructor at that station.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindostanee on the 3rd May 1875:—

Surgn Maj J Paxton, M D, R H A, Sergt G U Watson, Hospl Sergt Lawrence Asylum, Sanawur, and Sergt J Lindeboom, Commissariat Dept.

The leave on private affairs, granted to Capt L W Taylor, A Battery F Bgde R H A, by G O C C dated 19th May 1875, page 236, is altered to 12th May to 15th Oct 1875.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Peshawur District Order, dated the 3rd May 1875, appointing Surgn J McConaghey, M D, to the medical charge of the 4th and 8th companies Sappers and Miners, in addition to his other duties, from 22nd Jany last, vice Surgn J Young, M D.

Presidency District Order, dated the 17th May 1875, placing the services of Surgn L B Dawson, doing duty in the Presidency Genl Hospital, at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Shillong Station Order, dated the 17th May 1875, notifying that Capt G J Skinner, Adjt 3rd N I, officiated as Station Staff Officer from the 20th Feb to the 4th March last.

16th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 24th May 1875, directing Capt A Fitzgerald, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, with effect from the 22nd Jan last, the date on which Lt Col C M Longmore rejoined from furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Lt I MacIvor, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lt E Buckle, (E Batty 8th Bgde,) to Dalhousie, from the 22nd May to the 22nd Sept 1875, on medical certificate.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Lt W Montgomery, to England, on private affairs, for six months from date of embarkation.

62nd Foot—Sub-Lt D P Robertson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

72nd Foot—Lt C H Ferguson, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting Regt; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Capt A C Toker, (Adjt 18th N I,) to remain in Calcutta, from the 4th to the 10th June, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to pass the Higher Standard test in Arabic.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj D M Davidson, M D, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

HIGH COURT—8TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

260-74—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Vunarseebai widow and others v Nuthibai widow and others—No appearance.

261-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Henry Gamble v Muncherjee Dorabjee—Lynch and Tobin.

295-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Jeejeebhoy Jehanghir Pochajee—M M Munshi.

465 74—Jefferson and Payne—Jumnadass Savaklall v Jaikram Hemma—A Framjee.

358-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others v Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

SHORT CAUSES.

276-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Thaverdass Khemchund v. Lalchund Meghjee and another.

138-74—Jefferson and Payne—Abdoolla bin Ally Saheb Coor v Narayen Crustna Land and others.

46?-74—S Pandoorang Vussonjee Purshotum v Anandjee Govindjee.

564-74—In person—Essuffally Heptoolla and others v Chandabhoy Moolla.

160-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Moteelall Gungaram.

211-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L Band M Bank Ld v Byramjee Dadabhoy—Prescot and Winter.

212-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Crustnanath Balcrustna.

215-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Bapoojee Cursetjee J.

216-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Bhaidas Jumnadass.

217-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L M and M Bank Ld v Cullianjee Ruttonjee.

220-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Cawasjee Byramjee Colah.

226-75—In person—Cooverjee Eduljee v Thucker Juga Lada and another.

227-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—widow v Gunputrao Cassinath Kertikar,

Motions to vary Commissioners Report.

291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Crawford and Boevey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

325-74—Crawford and B—Foolvhoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.

239-73—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thoms Jones v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Langley.

700-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Jumnadass Balkissoodas v Shaik Abdoola Salem B—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

339-74—Mr Fletcher—Ashabebee widow and others v Ballabai widow and another—No appearance.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

151-74—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Rajcooverbai v Buldoo Poorunmull—M H Khan.

376-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.

272-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed &c v Tricumjee Veljee and Company—Shamrao Pandoorung.

227-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Thacker Purshotum Kala and others v Sha Soorujmull Heerachund—Jefferson and Payne.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.

SHORT CAUSES.

74-75—Kirtikai Jeewa Anunda and others v Pestonjee Muncherjee Wadia and another.

101-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Mirza bin &c, v Secunderabaee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

157-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Oomravuttee Cotton Mills Ld v Dadabhoy Nurrotumdass.

169-75—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas—Laljee Cutchera and others v Cassum Moosa and others.

185-75—Bicknell—Foola Jeewa and another v Damodhur Govindjee.

189-75—Judge—Cooverjee Meghjee v Shamjee Ladha and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

193-75—Lynch and Tobin—Robert Preston Nixon v Tribhowundass Ruttonjee Mody.

225-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—G F Rimington and others v Jeewandass Mooljee,

229-75—M M Munshi—Mooljee Tricamdass v Dhurrumsey Poonjabhai.

LONG CAUSES.

252-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sewedutroy Ramchunder and others v Hurdeodass Bejooram and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard

219-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—J B Henregues and another v P J de Souza and others—Chalk and Turner and P Kavasjee.

326-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Laman Blanchard v William Nasson Lees and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

342-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Henry Gamble &c v Bhaichund Javerdass—M Munshi.

613-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Sittaram Hurridass G v Sha Jumnadass Vishnoodass—No appearance.

553-74—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Coesar Henry Leore J and other v Dorabjee Pallonjee—A Framjee.

120-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Luckeenaboo v Keckabhoy Abdool Ally—Fletcher and Smith.

203-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy v The G E S and Weaving Mills Company—Crawford and Boevey and Jefferson and Payne.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday. On and after 2nd June until further notice these mails will leave every Wednesday and Saturday.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th July 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office.		At Branch Offices.
	Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8-30 P.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all posts towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding 1 ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

We have endeavoured, in compiling this Record, to make it as complete as possible; and with this object in view we have prefixed to the report of Mulharrao's Trial an Introduction giving a sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas under Peelajee Gaekwar down to the deposition of Mulharrao. In the Introduction is embodied the chapter of Mr. Aitchison's work (*Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds*, Vol. 6) describing the relations between the Gaekwars and the British Government from the accession of the dynasty founded by Peelajee down to the closing years of the reign of Khunderao.

We have also included in the publication the material portions of the Report of General Meade's Commission of 1873, which has not yet been published in India, although the recommendations of that Commission have been made the ground of the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in dethroning Mulharrao.

Our short-hand report of the proceedings before the Commission of 1875 is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere; and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel have been carefully revised.

The Reports of the Commissioners of 1875, the Resolution of the Government of India, and the several Proclamations issued by the Government of India with reference to the poisoning case, are all given in full; and we believe that the Record contains all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the Revolution recently accomplished at Baroda.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

(*Indian Statesman*, Calcutta:)

THE installation of the Gaekwar's successor having been successfully accomplished, it is to be hoped that a long era of peace and prosperity may ultimately reconcile the people of Baroda to the deplorable loss they have recently sustained. If they stand in need of present consolation however, we think we cannot do better than recommend to them the purchase and perusal of a compilation, entitled "The Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," which has recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. In this work, which is neatly bound and well printed, they will find the golden words of the great Ballantine recorded in a more convenient form than that of a newspaper supplement; and they will further have the advantage of perusing an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the illustrious Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full Report of the Proceedings of the Commission of 1875, and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the Report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts which established Mulhar Rao's claim to the love and gratitude of his faithful subjects.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEVENS—June 7th, at 60A Malabar Hill, the wife of F. W. Stevens, Esq., C. E., P. W. Dept., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AWDRY—June 3rd, at Coonoor, the wife of Ambrose Awdry Esq., Royal Engineers, Private Secretary to the Governor, of a son.

RATTRAY—May 31st, at Chittagong, the wife of Bertram Rattray, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MASSON—PAUL—May 28th, at the Greek Church, P. A. Masson, Esq., to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late P. J. Paul, Esq.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—May 31st, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, William Thompson, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 32 years and 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1875.

ALTHOUGH Dr. Blaney might with advantage we think, have compressed his remarks on the prospectus of the Water Supply Company into one letter instead of extending them over three, we have not grudged him space for the full indulgence of his wrath against the sacrilegious intruders who have dared to lay their hands upon the Municipal ark of which he is the appointed champion. In the forefront of his elaborate indictment against a company whose promoters he pleasantly introduces to the public as "vultures," Dr. Blaney places, we trust for the last time, that good old stalking-horse of the infamous joint-stockeries of 1864-65 which has already done such excellent service during the last ten years. It is customary, we believe, for the natives, and especially the rich natives, of Bombay to plead, as an excuse for not spending money, that "the boasted wealth of Bombay disappeared "in 1865;" but Dr. Blaney cannot be a partaker of this delusion, for he must be aware that the bubble companies only dealt in imaginary wealth, that their failure, though it ruined individuals, left Bombay no poorer than it had been before, and that the real cause of the long depression from which the city is now recovering was not the collapse of joint-stock enterprize but the fall in the price of cotton to nearly the level at which it had stood before the American war. Dr. Blaney, however, is quite right in saying that very many persons in this city still rue the day when they became shareholders in the Land Companies and Financial Associations of ten years ago; and his reference to these ancient swindles, and urgent entreaties to the rate-payers of Bombay to take warning by them and have nothing to do with the Tansa Water Company, would be intelligible and meritorious if the promoters of the Company were trying to seduce the Corporation into taking up a large proportion of their shares. But, as we understand the scheme, the whole of the capital is to be subscribed in England, and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will merely be invited to enter into negotiations for the transfer on certain conditions of its Vehar property to the Company. If the bargain is completed, the Corporation will receive from the Company a sum of money in ready cash to pay off the Vehar debt, and will then be able to wash its hands of the whole business and to congratulate itself that it is free of responsibility whatever may be the ultimate fate of the Company. There is, therefore, not the slightest ground for Dr. Blaney's alarm lest the Tansa vultures should make a prey of the unsuspecting doves of the Corporation. Indeed, we shall be greatly surprised if the doves do not show that they are quite capable of taking care of themselves. We do not remember that any of the joint-stock companies of bye-gone times succeeded in buying valuable properties for nothing; as a rule, they paid through the nose for worthless properties to the ruin of their unfortunate shareholders. And it is quite clear that, in the present case, the proposals of the Tansa Company will be subjected to the most searching investigation by a hundred independent critics, before the Corporation is allowed to part with the Vehar and Toolsee reservoirs. To say nothing of the ferocious public virtue of Dr. Blaney, which cannot be deceived and is equally proof against threats and bribes and flattery, we ourselves took occasion a week ago, when we first published an outline of the Company's prospectus, to point out that the amount set apart for the purchase money of Vehar was quite insufficient; and no doubt the Corporation would insist on getting better terms, and would also require guarantees from the Company against that merciless squeezing of the poorer consumers of water—who now get as much as they want for nothing—which Dr. Blaney anticipates would be the result of transferring the monopoly of the water supply to a Company. No scheme can be forced upon the Corporation, and none has a chance of being accepted unless its conditions are very favourable to the interests of the rate-payers. It is, therefore, premature and unjust to talk of the Tansa Company's project as if it were a swindle which a band of conspirators were attempting secretly to carry out at the cost of the rate-payers of Bombay.

Our correspondent "Progress" has put in a very plain light the general considerations which make it desirable that a genuine joint-stock company, proposing to invest English capital in the water-works of an Indian city, should at least be heard before being condemned. Whoever takes note of the present condition and prospects of Exchange must see that the necessity of attracting English capital to India is the vital question of Indian finance and even of national solvency. The Company will of course expect to make a profit on its investment; but it is not impossible that the Indian city may make a profit too. Dr. Blaney will excuse us for saying that, when he speaks or writes on this question, his horizon seems always to be bounded by the Toolsee dam, and he resents with as much jealousy as if it were a personal affront any suggestion that it may be necessary to go beyond Toolsee. His chivalrous and oft-proclaimed admiration of his friend Mr. Bapty—which provoked from a member of the Corporation, at the final meeting at which the Toolsee scheme was sanctioned, the *sotto voce* remark, "Well, we've had Bapty's "bread for some time past, and now it seems "we're to have Bapty's water"—blinds him to the merits of schemes framed by other engineers. But it is the general opinion that the Tansa scheme would be by far the best for Bombay, if only the Corporation would agree to raise the money for executing it. Dr. Blaney now contends that, if Tansa were needed, not a member of either the Town Council or the Corporation would hesitate to vote the money for it. On what authority does he venture to make this assertion? Our own impression, derived from close observation of the speeches and acts of representatives of the rate-payers, is that it will be extremely difficult to get the small amount of extra taxation voted to pay for Toolsee if Mr. Pedder's financial arrangements come to grief, and that nothing would induce the Corporation at present to raise a loan of a million for Tansa. The London Company is, therefore, justified in assuming that a larger scheme than that already sanctioned is required for Bombay, and that the money it would cost will not be forthcoming so long as the Corporation keeps the water supply of the city in its own hands. If, then, by including Colonel Tulloch's Tansa scheme in a larger project aiming also at the irrigation of wide tracts of land and the working of factories by water instead of steam power, the Company can see its way to doing for Bombay with English money what Bombay cannot or will not do for herself, we think the offer made by the promoters should receive the earnest consideration of the rate-payers. Dr. Blaney says there is not enough water to be got at Tansa to supply Bombay and serve for purposes of irrigation and cotton-spinning as well, and that the scheme is therefore chimerical. That, however, is the shareholders' look-out; they are to construct the Tansa reservoir, first of all, for the benefit of Bombay, and it is of no consequence to the consumers of water in this city whether the other objects contemplated by the Tansa Company can be accomplished or not.

AT last John Bull begins to be aroused from his lethargy and to recognize the fact that our military system when weighed in the scales of modern requirements is wofully deficient, and that, if England wants to maintain her ancient prestige, something must forthwith be done to repair damages and make good defects. In a word, the British Army needs a thorough and absolute reformation; nor, in the existing state of European politics, is it at all wise or safe to defer the necessary measures a day longer than is absolutely necessary. England has ever been ready to strike whilst the iron was hot, and now—while the fire of animated discussion is heating the "Military Question" to the required degree—now is our time to make a bold bid for more satisfactory arrangements with regard to our own Indian Military Establishment. Putting aside the efficiency or otherwise of our native forces, and the unsatisfactory condition of the Staff Corps, our main dependence in time of need is the European portion of the Army in India—a body of men supplied to us at great cost by the British Government, and under the short service system becoming almost daily a heavier burden on our finances; yet, in the event of an European war, we are liable to lose the majority of these—the flower of our army—should the mother-country absolutely require their services. Although it is scarcely probable that England would wantonly place India in jeopardy, it would be just as well if we were able to act in some measure independently. In fact, the time is come, in the opinion of many, when we must learn to rely on our own resources. What we would advocate is the formation of a purely local army for India, composed of men, whether British or East Indian subjects, enlisted for long service only, with fair prospects of remuneration in the shape of pension at the end of that service. So far from long service being a drawback, we are convinced that the opportunity of entering the profession for life would prove an additional attraction, and that there would be no lack of the right stamp of recruits. The following scheme as suggested to us appears worthy of consideration: The formation (1st) of stationary depôts at the hills or other healthy stations; (2nd) of regiments for garrison duty and active service. The depôts being stationary to consist of *married men* with their families, supplemented by invalids and such recruits as require a long course of training; the service corps to consist of *single men only*. The advantages of such an arrangement are obvious; and, although the primary cost would be considerable in the case of the depôts, Government would speedily recover the loss by savings in the shape of transit, &c. when regiments are on the move, to say nothing of the heavy expenditure incurred for women and children in hot or sickly stations. At present there can be no gainsaying the fact that married families are a great encumbrance to a battalion, particularly when shifting or marching. At home soldiers' wives can do many things, such as washing for single men, &c.; but in India they are of no earthly use whatever to the corps—often a fruitful source of evil. This, however, is a subject which we intend dealing with upon some future occasion. It is enough to say here, what is patent to every one, that married families would be far better settled down in one place than dragging about the country with a regiment on service. To commence forming a local army, it would be necessary to call for volunteers from all corps serving in India. Were this done to-morrow we venture to predict that at least three-fourths of our British troops would step forward. Then the married families should be drafted off to the depôts, the single men amalgamated in battalions, and their numbers augmented either by enlisting some of the many available Eurasian lads into their ranks, or by men specially enlisted at home for long service. In the event of objection being taken to the formation of mixed regiments of British and East Indian soldiers, separate corps of Eurasians only might be constituted. This would at once relieve the stagnation felt in providing for our rising generation by opening out to them a fair field of enterprize and honourable employment. Let critics say what they please about Eurasians as soldiers—opinions based on the experience of former years before the "class" had increased to its present proportions, and when it was difficult to get enough men together to form a battalion, cannot be fairly applied under existing circumstances; and the most prejudiced martinets looking at the Volunteers in our large cities cannot deny that we have plenty of the "stuff" from which soldiers are made. Why, then, not utilise it, in place of paying enormous sums to England for men who never really belong to us? Surely, it must be better if we have to buy men's services to buy them altogether and once for all.

By the introduction of this or some similar project, the heavy item of "Annual Reliefs" would disappear from the Budget, and, with the increase of our Anglo-Indian population, in the course of time even drafts of recruits from home might almost be dispensed with. Again, married soldiers after settling down for some years with the stationary depôts would be far more likely to take pensions in this country and found Anglo-Indian colonies than to return to England to begin life afresh; whilst, as vacancies occurred in the depôts, they could be regularly filled up by giving permission to steady deserving men to marry after completion of at least half their engagement and retire from the service corps. The present system of ten per cent. married to a regiment is anything but perfection. Vacancies when they do occur are constantly filled up by volunteers from corps going home, and this, with the constant removal of regiments as the relief season comes round, is alike harassing and a heavy strain on a poor married soldier's resources. When a regiment is called upon for service the women and children are then felt to be a grievous burden. With no settled home, and deprived of their natural protectors, they become chargeable to Government, and have to be provided with transit if sent to any out-of-the-way place, with rations, a guard, &c. &c. Now, if they were settled comfortably in the depôts, there would be no trouble at all. Should it become imperative to call on the husbands at any time to go to the front, their wives and families would be left in security and comfort, whilst they themselves could take the field with all the expedition of single men. Any one who has ever seen a regiment accompanied by the married families on the march knows the long string of baggage transport, camp equipage, &c., it requires, and equally well any one who has ever marched with a body of men only knows how much more easily the ground is got over, and how much more smoothly and pleasantly things work generally. Lastly, surely the advantages of having women and children removed entirely from close proximity to the barrack room are too apparent to require any elucidation.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, 5TH JUNE.

I TRY to drop a few lines after another break of silence. On account of the low and very unfavourable rate of ginning cotton which has fallen from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4 per bhar, one or two enterprising young men propose, I hear, removing their gins to some other place where they can command a better field. The most enterprising member of the European community here, Mr. Cotton, a partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., of Bombay, has just completed the Alfred Spinning Company's buildings. The work is done in such a short time that in the same space of time they would hardly have finished the filling in of the foundation in Bombay. The mill works well, hundreds of bales of cotton are spun into yarn every day, and has become a source for hundreds of men to earn their livelihood thereby. Mr. Cotton expects to give a very good dividend to the shareholders. It is under contemplation to add a weaving mill to the same and I am sure the scheme will be carried out by the energy and exertions of Mr. Cotton. Mr. Cotton is not only efficient in his mercantile capacity, but even as a Chairman of the Municipal Managing Committee, he is second to none. During the time he was Chairman he worked right honestly with zeal and energy for the good of the public. He has made many improvements, and was very particular in consulting the feelings of the natives regarding municipal reforms.

The dire epidemic has put in its appearance here since I wrote to you last, and many fatal cases have occurred. Mr. White, our energetic Collector, on hearing of the spread of this epidemic, hastened his return to town from the districts and is leaving nothing undone to check the spread of the plague. All the police chowkies are supplied with cholera mixture and disinfectants which are distributed any time during the day or night. It would be very advisable if three or four hospital assistants were at once sent for and made to attend the sick throughout the town as the police cannot be doctors at the same time. The Municipal Secretary is seen either in his saddle or on foot going through every street and trying to keep the town as clean as possible. Notwithstanding all this there are not wanting some discontented souls who will tell you that the Municipal Secretary has not done all that he ought to, and that he should push on the reforms more vigorously, as if the Augean dirt of a decade and a half could be swept out in two months' time. But finding fault is a very favourite amusement with your half-educated natives. I can boldly say that the present Municipal Secretary is a very zealous young man, and if he sticks to his principle of carrying on his works, and is allowed fair play, I am sure he will in a short time show the people of Broach the great utility of municipal establishments, as a very large number of people here are not quite agreed upon that point.

It is very much to be regretted that correspondents rush into print with inaccurate information respecting the real state of affairs. The other day I was not a little surprised to read in your contemporary the statement made by his Broach correspondent that business in the City Magistrate's Court is very lack. I am afraid your contemporary's correspondent was thinking of some other place when writing of Broach, for the Magistrate here puts forth his strength right earnestly to his work and is seldom seen leaving his Court till before very late in the evening. Every one here seems to be quite pleased with his way of working. Before closing I want to bring to light a valuable suggestion of some wise-heads, viz., that if the streets be well watered it would keep down the epidemic. I wonder why don't the authorities here try it; the river is close by; they could get puckals full of water easily and let them run through the streets.

POPERY AND PROTESTANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great and good man wrote many years ago, but in words that have a meaning in them for present times—"It is encouraging to find that there are still clergymen who are not ashamed of the term *Protestant*, and who can understand that the essence of Popery does not consist in the accidental exaltation of the Bishop of Rome, but in those principles which St. Paul found in the Judaizing Christians even in the very beginning of the Gospel, and which are just as mischievous whether they happen to include the doctrine of the supremacy of the Pope or not."

The same writer also says—and it is only necessary to substitute Ultra-Ritualist for "Newmanite" to make his words applicable to these times—"My feelings towards a Roman Catholic are quite different from my feelings towards a Newmanite, because I think the one a fair enemy the other a treacherous one. The one is a Frenchman in his own uniform, the other is a Frenchman in a red coat and holding a post within our own præsidia for the purpose of betraying it."

Monsignor Capel himself seems to hold pretty much the same opinion as the above regarding the position of the *advanced* High Church party commonly called Ultra-Ritualists in the Church of England.

CATHOLIC.

PROPOSED PENSION RULES FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly allow me to say a word regarding the proposed pension rules for the officers and servants of the Municipality?

It is an unquestionable boon to them to have the matter of their pension removed from the regions of doubt and hope to one of certainty and of legal right.

There is, however, one thing in the proposed rules to which exception may be taken, and to which, I understand, some of the servants of the Municipality decidedly object—namely, that those who voluntarily resign the service of the Municipality, and those who are dismissed from it for misconduct, are both coupled together, and are to be alike punished in having the deductions of the half anna in every rupee made from their salaries forfeited.

The wisdom of thus placing deserving officers in the same category with those who may be dismissed for dishonesty, drunkenness, &c. is very questionable.

Let us suppose that the Executive Engineer or the Assistant Health Officer receives an offer from some other Municipality or department giving him a wider sphere of usefulness, one would suppose that the Municipality, on his leaving, would refund all the deductions made from his salary, and even supplement it in the shape of bonus or gratuity in appreciation of valued service rendered, instead of punishing him as a rascal would be punished, by making him forfeit the accumulations of the deductions from his salary.

Deductions may be made from salaries with the incumbent's consent, and held by their superiors to meet the contingency of pension on compassionate allowance which may fall due. But when an incumbent voluntarily resigns service, the liability of his superiors in the matter of pension, compassionate allowance, &c. ceases at once. With the ceasing of this liability, the right to withhold deductions from salaries made to meet it, ceases, or ought to cease at once.

Every principle of equity condemns this rule. Its arbitrary adoption by the Municipality may make it *legal*, but cannot make it right.

G.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating Pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

MORE HINTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was my intention to have written to your journal a leading article to insist that I was the only fit and proper person to be appointed Secretary to any Committee which might be nominated in Bombay to organize a reception for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. My numerous and responsible official duties however did not allow of my doing so.

I am quite satisfied, however, that in spite of the omission on my part the suggestions I now confidently put forward will satisfy your readers and the public generally that I am specially qualified for this, or any other important duty requiring the exhibition of thorough self-reliance and that ability which the old song so pointedly attributes to "cheek."

The first secret of success will of course be the provision of the necessary funds, and, to be brief, I would endeavour to do as much as I could for nothing. I would squeeze all native nobles and princes and use them or abuse them as might for the moment be most convenient, without any regard whatever to their private feelings. It would be a solemn sight to see the effect their elephants and camels (if they have any) would produce upon the minds of the Presidency horses and upon the nerves of coachmen, equestrians, and pedestrians.

Having once got the up-country princes into the Island of Bombay it would be the fault of our enterprizing tradespeople if they were allowed to depart unfleeced or unplucked. The surgeons and chemists too would largely profit by the effect of the elephants upon the crowd, who, horse and foot, are quite unused to the antics and screams of these picturesque brutes and their gorgeously equipped riders. Thus far the proceedings would be the direct source of much profit at no outlay whatever.

Every prince should bring his "sowarie," the men being armed to the teeth, and all footmen not owning matchlocks should be provided with abundance of fireworks, the effect of the salvoes and crackers in Kalbadavie would be truly sublime.

The procession from the shore to the Prince's ship might be made gorgeous in the extreme; the leading craft should be a water barge in the bows of which H. E. the Governor could take up a prominent position gracefully holding a scented pocket handkerchief before his face. On reaching the deck of the Serapis he should present tributary offerings to H. R. H., as, for instance, a glass of water from Carnac Bunder, and a copper vessel with the five products of the cow from Hornby Row.

A corps of volunteer horsemen would add greatly to the effect of any procession from the landing place to the residence assigned to His Royal Highness Only our best and most graceful equestrians should be chosen for this duty, and from their number a judicious selection of officers might be made. Colonel Prendergast Walsh on a black charger might possibly head this efficient troop.

In lieu of a cold collation on landing, as there can be no doubt but that H. R. H. will never be able to sustain the arduous duties devolving on him between 5 and 8 P. M. without frequent refreshment, even although he may have made a substantial tiffin at 2 30 on board the Serapis, I would advise that a tramway car should be victualled by Captain M——, to which H. R. H. and party might retire at suitable intervals between the Dockyard and Byculla for the enjoyment of elegant cold refreshments and plenty of good champagne. The caterer should remember that the onion of Bombay, which the *Gazetteer* tells us is "celebrated all over the East," is a delicacy which would be peculiarly grateful to the Royal palate. It has been suggested in an able letter which has recently appeared in the columns of a contemporary that the British soldiers should be washed down in beer on this eventful occasion. By a little skilful method this operation might be performed at the public fountain, but, as economy must be studied, care should be taken to save the "suds," which could be allowed to settle, and then be bottled and sold to the Parsees for up country customers.

Men of weight are wanted, and our esteemed citizen Mr. K—— N——, would no doubt lend his influence in this direction and assist to turn the scale to success There are many other worthy citizens of substance who would no doubt co-operate with the above illustrious gentleman, particularly if they are previously assured that the pockets of H. R. H will be crammed with decorations of sorts for the adornment of all who contribute according to their means to the fund which it will be necessary to raise in order to ensure a proper, welcome to our future King—a welcome that shall not be disgraced by any tinsel display, clap-trap oratory, kowtow, or time-serving toadyism.

My income is very small and my time is very precious. I can't be expected to do more pecuniarily than give my mite, but I can do a good deal of self glorification and I can shout till I am hoarse,

"PRENEZ GARDE BOSH."

If Captain M——'s catering should be considered too extravagant or luxurious, the Manager of Watson's Hotel might be asked to act as purveyor; the evils of too good feeding would thus be avoided, and, provided the actual cost only was charged, no one need quarrel with the bill.

HIGH COURT.—7TH JUNE.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE GREEN AND MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

MORARJEE GOCULDAS AND COOVERJEE LILLADHUR V. PARVATIBAEE, WIDOW.

MR. BUDROODIN, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, appeared for the appellants and defendants; and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs Rimington, Hore and Langley, for the respondent and plaintiff.

Mr. Budroodin applied, under section 338 of the Civil Procedure Code, for a stay of execution of the decree passed by Mr. Justice Bayley in this case in favour of the plaintiff on the 30th April last. The suit was brought by Parvatibaee, who is a resident of Porebunder, an independent native State in Kattiawar, and who said she came down to Bombay to recover Rs. 18,000 from the defendants, who were three trustees under a will. One of them, Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, was a well known person. They said they were mere trustees under the will, which they set up. Mr. Justice Bayley, before whom the case was heard, decided that the will was a forgery and had it impounded by the Prothonotary, and ordered the defendants to pay the costs of the plaintiff. Defendants lost no time in filing an appeal from the judgment (published in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*) An appeal was filed on the 4th May and notice of it was given to the plaintiff's solicitors; and the next day another notice was given them that an application would be made for a stay of execution. The plaintiff, who was actuated by spitefulness, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley, the vacation Judge, in chambers, to get execution issued. He (Mr. Budroodin) opposed the application and applied for a stay of execution, but his Lordship refused the application, even though Mr. Budroodin offered to deposit Government promissory notes for Rs. 18,000 with the Accountant General and to pay the costs when taxed, on the only condition that the money should be forthcoming if the Appeal Court took a different view of the case from Mr. Justice Bayley.

Mr. Justice Green—You don't object to the decree being executed if security be given that the notes should be forthcoming if the Appeal Court took a different view of the case.

Mr. Budroodin said he had already applied to Mr. Justice Bayley to do that, and failed. Defendants had done all they could; they had made over the notes to the Sheriff under the execution of the decree, and now they were ready to endorse them over to the plaintiff. The application to Mr. Justice Bayley was to stay the execution only for about ten days, until an application could be made to the Appeal Court; but he refused it. The grounds on which the present application was made were that the plaintiff resided beyond the jurisdiction, and that she had no property either in Bombay or elsewhere.

Mr. Latham, for the plaintiff, argued that this was not a case in which execution should be stayed, as the decision had been come to on a question of fact. An application had twice, he believed, been made to the trying Judge for a stay of execution, but his Lordship who had all the evidence before him, peremptorily rejected it. His Lordship said it was not a case in which stay of execution should be granted. The point on which the Judge proceeded was that the defendants had no interest in the money, and that their duty was only to make over the money to the trustees at Porebunder. They were not justified in fighting the case: they were simply stake-holders, and not trustees who had active duties to perform. The stake-holders appeared to defend the case in the most hostile manner, and that led the Judge to adopt the course he had taken. This was simply the case of a stake-holder resisting the claim of a person beneficially interested in the property. In case their Lordships were disposed to favour the application, Mr. Latham would ask that the notes should be endorsed over by the defendants to the Accountant-General, to whom no commission is paid on such notes coming into his hands. There was a sum of about Rs. 1,100 with Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, who would undertake to hold it until the result of the appeal. With regard to the decree for costs, the learned counsel hoped their Lordships would not interfere: the costs would come to between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Justice Green, in disposing of the application, said the Court were of opinion that the two grounds mentioned, namely, that the plaintiff resided beyond the jurisdiction, and that she had no property within the jurisdiction, were sufficient for staying the execution of the decree. On the Government promissory notes, now in the hands of the Sheriff, being endorsed over by the appellants and defendants to the Accountant-General, under the orders of the Appeal Court, and on Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley undertaking to hold the Rs. 1,100 under the orders of the Court, and on the defendants depositing Government promissory notes for Rs. 5,000 as security for costs with the Accountant General, let the execution be stayed. The costs of this application to be costs in the appeal The appellants to pay the Sheriff's poundage in the first instance, their liability for the same to be disposed of by the Appeal Court hereafter.

THE RATE FOR BANGHY PARCELS being at a fixed rate of Two Annas for every Ten Tolas, a Parcel can be sent at this rate a distance of 1000 miles the same price as for 50 miles, so that Customers requiring articles at a distance will have little to pay for Transit by ordering from Watson and Company, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BURMAH AFFAIRS.

ALLAHABAD, 7TH JUNE.

The discussion of the question of the settlement of the disputed Karennee boundary is to be suspended altogether until the Court of Ava satisfactorily explains its open demonstrations of friendship for and the honourable reception given to Leesectahi, the Chinese official.

The Government of India have viewed this matter in very serious light.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SUPPRESSION OF RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, 6TH JUNE.

The Belgian Minister of Justice has issued a circular in which he requests the Law Officers of the Crown to proceed severely against the instigators and the perpetrators of religious disturbances in Belgium.

THE GRAND PRIX OF PARIS.

PARIS, 6TH JUNE.

The race for the Grand Prix, was won by Salvator, the English horses not having been placed.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 5TH JUNE.

The heavy mails of the 10th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 5TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 3/16.

Exchange on India	1s. 9⅜d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91½
4½ do do	92½
5½ do do	99½
Oriental Bank shares	£46
Chartered do.	£15-10
Do. Mercantile shares	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£21
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£63 000,000
„ Notes in circulation	£96,000,000
3 per cent. Consols for account	92¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	103½
Bar Silver	55½

Arrivals—Mirzapore and Knud.

BURSTING OF THE MONSOON.

THE following telegram was received in Bombay yesterday morning from Carwar:—

"Monsoon burst yesterday. Very heavy rain day and night."

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 7TH JUNE.

Mail Steamer Lombardy, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 7th June, 4 15 P.M.—Weather rainy wind W., Ther. 81, Fall of rain 3 inches 1 cent.

CARWAR, 7th June, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind W.S.W., 5 to 6, Ther. 85, Bar. 29-81, fall of rain 1 inch 30 cents.

MANGALORE, 7th June, 16-25 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., to N, W., Ther max. 79, min. 75, W. B. 77, Bar. 29-65, Fall of rain 6 inches 30 cents.

TUTICORIN, 7th June, 17 P.M.—Weather fair, wind, moderate S. W., winds Ther. 94, Bar. 29-72.

VINGORLA, 7th June, 17 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., Ther. 85, fall of rain 97 cents.

IT is stated in private letters received in Calcutta from England that Maharajah Dhulip Sing may probably accompany the Prince of Wales to India.

THE trial in connection with the indigo riot in Tirhoot is at last over. Mr. Manners, Manager of the Belsund Factory, has been found guilty of unlawful assembly and criminal trespass, but not of culpable homicide, and fined Rs. 1,000. The case was tried by the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Dalton.

THE Allahabad correspondent of the Agra paper, writing on the 2nd instant, says:—"Last week Salim and his two colleagues in the Baroda poisoning case passed here on their way to Calcutta for their several destinations, and yesterday were expected twenty-six of the rioters who have sacrificed their liberty for the pretty Luxmibaee's baby; they also are bound for Calcutta *en route*, I think, to the Andamans."

WE would draw attention to a decision which will be found in another column on appeal in the Court of Chancery on the 7th of May last, in a case of copying a trade mark. The judge remarked that what might be considered by some traders as a mere violation of courtesy was considered by the Court of Chancery a violation of common honesty. The facts disclosed show very reckless conduct on the part of the defendants, and the judgment of the court will be found highly important to mercantile men.

No news has been received of Lieutenant Cameron's expedition in Central Africa since the end of May 1874, when he left Ujiji for Manyema; but it is probable that something may soon be heard of his whereabouts, as Lieutenant Chippendale, R.E., one of Colonel Gordon's officers, was to have started in March last on an exploring expedition to Lake Nyanza. An Italian expedition is also to start this year to explore the country between Shoa, the Victoria Nyanza, and the Upper Nile.

MANY complaints have been made in Madras of the great heat of the present hot season. After making a careful comparison, it seems that the average mean heat during the month of May last in Madras was two degrees higher than in the two previous years. The minimum heat was also two degrees higher than those years, and the maximum heat was four degrees higher. The heat in 1873 and 1874 was nearly the same in both those years, so that Madras has been visited this year with the hottest May in the last three years.

THE Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes that "great care is taken of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, as it is feared that he may escape by a subterraneous passage which may be prepared by his friends, and so raise dissatisfaction and rebellion throughout the country." This curious announcement is followed by another by the same correspondent which is more likely to be true. He writes:—"All trade is stopped at Jellalabad and Turkistan, and therefore the revenue of Cabul in the Customs Department has been much reduced. The Ameer does not pay any attention to the counsel of his sirdars, but acts as his imagination directs him."

THERE are at present at Bangalore only four European military students studying the Vernacular. At the entrance examination held last month there were only nine candidates for the six vacant scholarships. The Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Madras, says:—"I have always experienced very great difficulty in obtaining men for those scholarships; and I cannot believe that it is caused by any unwillingness on the part of the men themselves, to take employment in the Public Works Department: that Department offers such great advantages to deserving soldiers that I am convinced that numbers of such would be only too glad to take advantage of these scholarships were no obstacle thrown in the way of their coming forward to compete for them."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"Officers are beginning to find out that, though the Chief at the War Office has changed since the days of Lord Cardwell, no disposition manifests itself to treat them in a more liberal spirit. Officers who joined the army prior to the abolition of purchase are, should they retire from the service when on a foreign station, still obliged to pay for the passage of their successors, though retiring under circumstances which, if they had joined the army since the abolition of purchase, would absolve them from any such charge. The injustice and hardship of the measure is self-evident, and it amounts to this, that the old purchase officers are fined more or less on leaving the army, whilst, on the other hand, a youth who has served as many months as the former has years is exempt from the penalty. It is regulations such as this which create discontent."

THE news report from Aden from the 20th to the 27th May 1875, contains the following items: Rasoof Pasha who had been appointed Governor General of Yemen, in the room of Ahmed Ayoob Pasha, has been transferred to Constantinople as Minister of Marine. Moostapha Azim Pasha is expected at Hodaida as Governor General. Muzhur Pasha replaces Mahomed Reshud as Mootasarif at Taiz.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Macdonald relieved Rear-Admiral Cumming in the command of H. M.'s Naval Forces, on the East India Station, on the 20th May. On the same day Rear-Admiral Macdonald landed officially to visit the Resident, and was received at the pier with the usual guard of honor and salute of thirteen guns. Commanding officers, heads of departments and other officers were present. The Undaunted sails shortly for Zanzibar and the Sychelles. The Shearwater has arrived from Zanzibar homeward bound. The Daphne and Rifleman are ordered for service in the Persian Gulf. The Vulture remains for duty at Aden.

THE price of beef and mutton in Calcutta has risen so high, and the quality of the meat sold is so bad that the indignation of the Calcutta press has risen to an alarming height. So serious has the matter become that the leading organ of the City of Palaces has pronounced an opinion that a constant supply of such bad food will endanger the safety of the Empire. The *Englishman* says:—"Though it must be very bad food which would lose them India, we may say, without hesitation, that with good food, Englishmen will hold India more easily than with bad." Our contemporary adds:—"The condition of our food supply in this city all question of price apart, has reached a point at which not only patience ceases to be a virtue, but tolerance becomes a vice. A drawback has been added to Indian life which may well weigh seriously with any one called on to consider whether he shall come here, or whether, having come here, he shall not seek a less painful state of existence elsewhere. The establishment of the Municipal Market seems to be the last straw that has broken the camel's back. Since that event things have gone from bad to worse, till it has become impossible to put an eatable dinner on table even by paying more than English prices for it."

A MADRAS paper remarks that the Madras Government have ordered to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a list of the subordinates thrown out of employ by reductions in some of the public offices in the mofussil as well as in the local Secretariat. Forty-four clerks were thus dispensed with, of whom fourteen, whose services vary from thirty to two years, were quietly got rid of to suit the whims and caprices of heads of departments in the Secretariat. These Government servants are said to be available for re-employment. But what can some of them be expected to do in a new office, after having, perhaps, laboured for a good portion of their lives in the Secretariat. Five subordinates appear to have been dispensed with from the Tinnevelly courts, seven from South Arcot, and others from Mangalore and South Canara. The Assistant Pier Master of Calicut too appears to have been quietly dismissed at the suggestion of the Madras Master Attendant. A clerk in the Tellicherry Court was dismissed after 15 years' service. He appears to have passed all the examinations prescribed for employment in the public service, and was notwithstanding not permitted to continue in Government employ. It thus would appear that in making reductions no reasonable course was adopted, but that the shears were applied indiscriminately.

AN indignant defender of Lord Northbrook's action in the case of the *fracas* between a Lieutenant of the Buffs and the nephew of Sir Jung Bahadoor, has favoured the Calcutta *Statesman* with a communication. Were it not for certain verbal pungencies which, though sufficiently racy and amusing, are scarcely decorous enough for our columns, we should, adds the *Statesman*, publish the letter *in extenso*. The following is too good to be lost:—"The truth of the Napaulese affair lies in a nut-shell, and I don't believe that you do not understand it, as you affect. A young Nepaulese was standing somewhere on the Railway platform, when a gentleman of the sword came with a lady on his arm. The Nepaulese was not bound to notice them, and did not; the son of Mars was indignant that he did not move off to make room for the lady, and gave him a shove; this the Nepaulese resented by caning the English officer, whereupon the brave warrior, taking advantage of his superior personal strength, gave the nigger a good thrashing. This, of course, he would never have dared to do if his adversary had been an American, or a German, or a Russian; but it is quite a different thing when one has to deal with a nigger who is physically so weak. Lord Northbrook correctly advised the officer to apologise for the *first assault*; no gentleman should be ashamed to apologise when he is in the wrong. But the potvaliant English editors wont allow him: why? only because his adversary was a nigger. Had Her Majesty's uniform been insulted by a dashing Aide-de-Camp of General Moltke, it would, of course, have been a different affair; and both newspaper editors and English colonels and brother officers would have been eager to suggest a full, complete and immediate apology. But the pluck of the Englishman never fails when a nigger is in the way, and he considers himself as valiant as Clive or Napier when he is able to thrash him. O! that Dr. Johnson were alive to give us a correct definition of cowardice."

A LONDON correspondent of the *Englishman* supplies the following morsel of wholesome grumbling about the East India Club in London:—"The East India United Service Club! How many in India look forward to the days when they will make it a home, at least such a home as a Club can be, and by its aid enjoy, for a time at least in every year, a London life. I fear many will be disappointed. The Club is much altered from what it was in days of yore. It is roomy, comfortable, and nice in most ways, but it is expensive. It was not so in times gone by. Why it should be so now, I can't understand. It is true the price of most things has risen, but not so much, I conceive, as to justify the rise in prices here. Anyhow, one thing is certain, any contractor who supplied the coffee-room at the present scale of prices would realise a fortune in a short time. This is not as it should be. I was one of the original members who joined the Club, and I well remember the intention then was, and it was carried out for a long time, that the Club should be a place where Anglo-Indians could, by co-operation, get their meals, &c., in London, comfortably served, at less prices than in most eating-houses. Retired Anglo-Indians are not, as a rule, rich men, and I have heard much grumbling at the prices charged here. I know places in the Westend of London, where, for the same price as is paid at this Club for the plainest dinner off the joint, you get soup, fish, entrees, joint and entremet. Aye, and all as nicely served, though it is true for wine at these establishments you pay more. If it pays A. B. to do this, and make a good profit out of it (he, mind you, has no yearly subscription, no entrance fees), why, with these advantages, cannot the Club do even as much? There is a screw loose somewhere. I have heard it said the Secretary is past work, and new blood is wanted; but I suppose what is everybody's business is nobody's, and thus all the members suffer. The Club, which should be as cheap, if not cheaper, than any in London, inasmuch as it has so many absent members who pay, is dearer than some, as dear, I believe, as any, and this certainly is not the object with which it was started."

ALLUDING to the death of Colonel Hamilton in Burmah in the late encounter with dacoits, the *Englishman* remarks that the circumstances attendant on the death of Colonel Hamilton, in the late fight with the Pegu dacoits, seem to possess a very serious significance. How far the conduct of the police on the occasion is typical of the conduct of Burmese policemen generally under similar circumstances, we do not know; but occurrences must be within the memory of most of our readers, which, at all events, show it to be far from exceptional, and we suspect that if dacoity in Burmah is to be fairly grappled with, a complete reconstruction of the police force will have to be undertaken. But the most serious matter connected with the business is the light thrown by the confessions of the prisoners on the state of Pegu. We are told that the country is filled with dacoits, and that there is scarcely a village which is not implicated. If this account is true, how are we to reconcile it with the *couleur de rose* reports, published from year to year, of Burmese administration? Unless the state of things which, in that case, exist, is exceptional, and has arisen suddenly, not only have our officials in Burmah been living for a long time past in a fool's paradise, but the administration of the country must be grossly inefficient. If, on the other hand, the state of things depicted has arisen suddenly, then it seems to us to be fair subject for enquiry whether these so-called bands of dacoits are mere dacoits at all. An organisation of the kind implied, embracing every village in a large tract of country, is not developed in a day; nor, supposing the dacoits to have come from without, is there any sufficient reason to account for so widespread an irruption taking place all of a sudden. The most natural explanation would be that, though they may have adopted robbery as their mode of operation, the simultaneous appearance of those bands has a political significance; and that the powers that be in independent Burmah, knowing that it is useless to attempt to meet us in the open field, have chosen this mode of warfare to harrass us. The disorganisation of trade in Burmah, which, we are told, has resulted from the rumours of war with the king, and the wholesale migration of traders to which those rumours have led, have hitherto seemed to us to find no adequate explanation in anything that has occurred; but they would be fully accounted for by a knowledge that such a plan of campaign would be adopted."

IT has been a subject of general complaint for some years past throughout India that annual reports have grown with the growth of time, and have become in many cases lengthy beyond endurance. The Government of India, at the instance of the Secretary of State, has asked the co-operation of Local Governments in reducing the number and voluminous character of the annual reports at present printed and published by the several Departments. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor N. W. Provinces has informed His Excellency in Council that while fully agreeing in the necessity of imposing limits on the present extravagant dimensions of annual reports, he is unable to suggest that any of the reports should be done away with. Reform, in His Honour's opinion, must be looked for not in their number but in their size. His Honor has, however, added that the Government of India may rely upon his active aid in carrying out the end proposed; and it rests for Sir John Strachey now to see that so far as in him lies that promise shall be kept. His Honour adds his reasons for not being able to dispense with reports altogether. One of them is that in India changes of officers are so numerous that the need of such a record is felt to a degree unknown in Europe. There is scarcely an official in India over the age of 55, and the public memory is singularly short. It is very essential that there should exist a reliable and easily accessible record of the experience and working of past years, and this the annual reports supply. It is no less essential that the record should be in reasonable compass; in this the annual reports too often fail. A suggestion for improvement is offered by expunging the records of the writer's views, or the introduction of discussions in themselves useful, but which the Lieutenant Governor thinks are wholly out of place in annual reports and are, in the true sense of the word, impertinent. His Honour also thinks that the quality of an officer's work is too often in inverse ratio to the quantity he writes about it, and the last test which His Honour can trust is that suggested by an official's estimate of his own doings in his own record of them. Finally, His Honour hopes for the co-operation with him and with the Government of India of all officers in reducing the mass of printed matter which yearly issues from the public offices. The departmental annual reports for 1873-74 of the N. W. Provinces filled 20 volumes, and 6,570 copies were printed at a cost of Rs. 11,732-11-11. In future we may hope to have only useful matter put into the Departmental Reports.

BOMBAY.

A TIMELY DONATION.—The acting Third Magistrate begs to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 50 for the "poor-box" from Mr. Ardaseer Merwanjee Sett.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—It is now arranged that Mr. Justice Marriott, and not Mr. Justice Bayley, is to preside at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Yesterday before Mr. Justice Green and Mr. Justice Marriott, sitting in the Appellate Court, Mr. Stephen Newcome Fox was sworn as a member of the Bombay Bar.

ASSAULT BY AN OLD OFFENDER.—Esub Ahmed was charged yesterday, before the presiding Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, with assaulting Shaik Mahomed and was sent to jail for one month.

SELLING UNWHOLESOME FOOD.—A municipal peon yesterday prosecuted two fish-sellers, for having sold putrid fish in the Null Bazaar, and Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the case was heard, having convicted them on the evidence adduced, sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

WIFE VS. HUSBAND.—A distress warrant was ordered to be issued yesterday by Mr. C. P. Cooper, against the property of Shaik Ally Moozara, at the instance of his wife who is living apart from him, and charged him with having neglected during the past three months to pay her a monthly allowance of Rs. 5 granted to her by an order of the Court.

THEFT AND TRESPASS.—Ramswamy Muktoo was convicted before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday, of having stolen a quantity of old iron from H. M.'s Dockyard, and also with having trespassed in the Dockyard without a reasonable excuse. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for the first offence, and one month's imprisonment for the trespass.

NEW SOLICITORS.—At the Appeal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green and Mr. Justice Marriott, the following gentlemen, who recently passed an examination in Bombay, were sworn as Solicitors of the High Court:—Mr. Bomanjee Pherozsha, M.A., LL.M., articled clerk to Mr. Payne; Mr. Bhugwandas Munmohundas, articled clerk to Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, and Mr. Nanoo Narayen, articled clerk to Mr. Fletcher.

STEALING.—Bashee Samgoon, having pleaded guilty yesterday, when charged before Mr. P. Ryan, with having stolen 24 brass locks, the property of Captain John May, of the s.s. Coromandel, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.—Two old offenders—Govind Vittoo and Chrisna Emajee—were each sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, to six months' hard labour, the first for having stolen two silk handkerchiefs, and the other for appropriating a pugree.

ASSAULTS.—John McDonald, a European, pleaded guilty yesterday to having assaulted Fackeera Shaik Hossein, and was ordered by Mr. P. Ryan to pay a fine of Rs. 10, 5 of which, his Worship further directed, were to be paid to the complainant as compensation for the injuries he had sustained.—Timothy Hennessey was charged before the same Magistrate, with having assaulted the second officer of the s.s. Coromandel, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—James McGuin was charged by the captain of the ship Abyssinia, with having refused to obey the lawful commands of the offices of that ship, of which he is an articled seaman. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Captain W. Jones, the prosecutor, said that he was willing to give the prisoner his discharge, provided he agreed to forfeit two-thirds of his wages. Mr. Ryan, before whom the case was heard, referred the parties to the Shipping Master, as he could not interfere in an arrangement such as Captain Jones proposed.

IT is with much regret that we have heard of the death at sea, on board the Surat, of Colonel H. J. Day, Bombay Staff Corps. He had returned to India, seemingly in good health, only to serve one hundred days in order to secure his pension, but he had hardly served half of that term when he was ordered home again by his medical attendants as he was still suffering from enlarged liver, the complaint which sent him home last year. He left Bombay for England by the Surat on the 19th April, and died on the voyage from Alexandria to Southampton. Colonel Day was on the Cadre of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., and we can remember him as a young Lieutenant of that regiment at this station in 1854-55. He could not have been an old man at the time of his death.—*Deccan Herald.*

DRUNKENNESS.—James McCluskey, described as an engineer, was yesterday charged with having been drunk and disorderly. He was placed before Mr. P. Ryan, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of eight annas and four annas buggy hire.—The same Magistrate also dealt with the case of Joshua Walton, who was charged with the same offence at the instance of Mr. Kerner, the proprietor of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Saloon. The prisoner was fined Rs. 5 on this charge, and Rs. 20 on a charge preferred against him by Constable McDermott, of having torn and destroyed his (the constable's) clothes while he was endeavouring to arrest and convey him to the police station on the preceding charge.—Edward Finlay, a seaman, was likewise fined eight annas by the same Magistrate, on pleading guilty to a charge of drunkenness, preferred against him by Constable Ingram. A large number of natives were also fined various small sums for the same offence.

HIGH COURT AFTER THE VACATION.—The Court re-opened yesterday, after more than a month's vacation. There was nearly a full attendance of solicitors and of the members of the Bar in the first division court; and the short time preceding business was spent most agreeably in enquiries regarding the pleasures and pastimes engaged in during the recess. Mr. Justice Green and Mr. Justice Marriott presided in the Appeal Court and disposed of a motion, which will be found reported further on. It was a Special Appeal Court appointed by the Chief Justice on an application made by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani at his Lordship's bungalow soon after his return from Matheran on Saturday last. After the Appeal Court rose, Mr. Justice Green and Mr. Justice Marriott presided in the second and fourth division courts respectively. Mr. Justice Bayley presided in the first division court, and in taking his seat, said he had been asked by the Chief Justice to mention that indisposition prevented Mr. Justice Pinhey from presiding in the third division court that day. The Chief Justice sat as usual at the Appellate Side of the Court.

IMPORTANT CASE OF A FORGED WILL.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

PARVUTTIBAI, WIDOW, VS. MOORARJEE GOCULDASS, KESSOWJEE TOOLSEYDASS AND COOVERJEE LILLADHUR.

Now that appears to me to be extremely probable. I have noticed the absence of any of the towns people at the time when this document is alleged to have been executed. Jetha Walljee who is one of the principal witnesses, who held Sakurbai's hand when Poori ceased to do so, apparently contradicts Poori, and certainly Canjee, as to the number of persons who were present when this document is alleged to have been executed. Canjee in his evidence, as far as I can make out, appears to represent that nobody was present at the time the satya mark was put except Parvuttibai (the plaintiff) Poori and Jetha Walljee. Canjee, as well as Poori, and I think Jetha Walljee, also, state that a few minutes, almost immediately, after the said mark of the satya had been fixed, Chutterbhooj Anundjee comes in, and there is no doubt that at some time or other, by Canjee's orders, the words that the satya mark had been fixed were written by Chutterbhooj. Now, this Jetha Walljee in his examination-in-chief, and again in his cross-examination states positively that when she made her satya mark, "Canjee, Parvuttibai, Poori, and myself, and many other persons whom I do not remember were present." In cross-examination he says, "besides those I have mentioned as being present on the execution of the will, there were four or five other persons present." Now, although native witnesses are at times imperfect and unprecise, certainly as to dates, I cannot help thinking that if he was narrating the true circumstances connected with the fixing of this satya mark, an important event such as that was, he would not have stated that there were several other persons present, if there were not. Now, at all events, if there were other persons present, none of them attest, there is admittedly no attesting witness except Canjee Lilladhur who saw the satya mark fixed, and the evidence shews that although it is usual that the person who guides the hand of the person making the satya mark to make an attestation to the effect that he did so, Jetha Walljee who was a mehta as well as a house servant, and could write, though he was not so high in the service as Chutterbhooj Anundjee, he was not asked to do this, and he does not write it. Chutterbhooj is said to have come in and to have been asked, according to the evidence of Canjee and Jetha, to write that the satya mark was that of Sakurbai and accordingly that statement appears on the face of the document which is shown by the translation to be this:—"Here the signature. This satya (mark) made below is that of Bai Sakurbai, the handwriting of Th. (Thakur) Chutterbhooj (the) son of the living Anundjee." Now, without any contradictory evidence it appears to me that all these circumstances afford the very gravest suspicion as to the genuineness of this document. But we have the evidence of Parvuttibai, who according to the defendants' story was present during the whole time, and we have her direct testimony that nothing whatever of the kind took place, and we have also the important evidence of Chutterbhooj Anundjee who describes how it was he came to put his attestation to that satya mark, and looking at the whole circumstances of the case, viewing it with the aid of the surrounding circumstances, and not by any means entirely disregarding the light thrown on the matter by the drawing of the Rs. 10,000 hundi, and the carrying away of the funds, I cannot but be of opinion that the account given by Chutterbhooj Anundjee is the correct one, and what he states on that subject is shortly this. He is shown the alleged will, this excessively lengthy document, the draft of which is said to have been dictated—actually dictated—by this blind lady who could not possibly have seen for 12 years before—a document abounding in details and figures, and descriptions, and weights of the different ornaments. Chutterbhooj on that document being shown to him in the course of his examination before the Prothonotary upstairs, said "I saw that document folded. I saw it in the firm. Canjee Lilladhur brought it from outside the house." My own impression is that he did bring some document, and that Jetha Walljee really did let out a little bit of truth, although his object was not to tell the truth, when he said, "I told them three or four days before Sakurbai's death, Canjee Lilladhur came to her and asked her to put her mark to a paper, and that Sakurbhai then said she was blind." My impression is that Canjee tried to get her to execute a document, and that she refused, and that when the document was next seen—when Chutterbhooj was told to write the attestation—it had the alleged satya mark upon it. Says Chutterbhooj—and I believe this to be perfectly true—"I saw it in the firm. Canjee Lilladhur brought it from outside the house. He brought it 5, 6, or 7 days before the death of Sakurbhai. When he brought it, he said the mark on it was the mark of the Bai, and that I should say that it was made by Sakurbhai. When he brought it that satya mark was upon it. I did not see that mark made. In consequence of what Canjee Lilladhur told me, I wrote on the document the words, 'The satya mark below is that of Bai Sakurbhai, the handwriting of Chutterbhooj, the son of the living Anundjee.' I wrote this by direction of Canjee who told me to write the words he would tell me. I did not read the document before I wrote upon it or any portion of it. It was brought to me folded in this manner. (Document folded so as to shew the mark of satya, and the five half lines preceding.) I could not see the other half page where the attestations are now, there was no attestations there then. This took place at half past 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning." Then in consequence of what he hears later in the day, he goes in the course of that day and asks Sakurbai whether she had put her mark to a document, and she says that she could not see, she was blind, and that she knew nothing about the mark, and upon that he does not appear to have taken any further steps. Now, I have already remarked upon the importance of considering that the weighing of the ornaments took place several months before the death of Sakurbai, as shewing the improbability of any necessity for any further weighing taking place. But the mode in which Chutterbhooj Anundjee's non-presence at the affixing of the satya mark, for as the door was always open, if he had been in the front room, he would not only be the person who would be called to do that, but it would throw the greatest suspicion on the transaction if he were not. The mode in which Canjee attempts to account for Chutterbhooj's not writing the fair copy from the draft is important, and in my opinion perhaps of as much importance as any point in the case. Chutterbhooj would naturally be the person who would make the fair copy, but what Canjee says is this, after he had read over the draft on the 24th of August. "I told Chutterbhooj Anundjee to get a fair copy of the draft made. He said he did not write a good hand, and that I should get it made by some one else. I got it made by one Khimjee Vundrawan." Now, that is an ingenious excuse for Chutterbhooj Anundjee's not writing the fair copy. In my opinion that statement is a perfect invention, and is contradicted by the plain evidence of the facts in the case. Chutterbhooj himself, as might be expected, directly contradicts that any such statement was made by him. He said, "Canjee had not shown me a draft will. I swear that no draft will was shown to me. Canjee did not show me any draft will, and he did not ask me to make a fair copy of any draft, and I did not tell Canjee that it would be better for him to get some one else to do it." As to the probability of any such statement being made we have abundant evidence in the documents in the case, admittedly in the handwriting of Chutterbhooj Anundjee. There are letters in his handwriting, and there is one more in the nature of an account than anything else. There are numerous entries in the books, and looking at those entries, and at his handwriting as exhibited in the letters, it is almost impossible to suppose that Chutterbhooj would have made this excuse which Canjee puts into his mouth, and refused to do this duty, saying that he did not write a good hand, and that Canjee should get some one else to make the fair copy. Now, on looking at the entries, and the handwriting in the case, and the documents in Chutterbhooj's handwriting, it would be seen that though not such a good hand as that in which the fair copy is made, it is by no means a bad hand. The spelling is correct, and he would have had nothing whatever to do but to copy, not compose, but to copy from the good handwriting of Canjee in the draft, and it appears to me not only improbable but almost positive that this statement—this excuse put into Chutterbhooj's mouth by Canjee as to his not writing the fair copy, is a false one, and tends, to my mind, to shew very strongly that this really was not a genuine will of Sakurbai. Chutterbhooj wrote by no means a bad hand, and it was his duty to write the copy, and it is therefore impossible to suppose his statement to be true. The statement is ingeniously contrived for the purpose of accounting for the draft being copied outside, and not in the handwriting of Chutterbhooj. Well then, to proceed, the document is not attested by any one who is said to have been present, except Canjee, who next appears to be sending it about the town to get the attestations of various Setts in order to give weight, or validity, or sanction to the document. He sends Chutterbhooj with it to a man of the name of Vundrawun Damodher. Chutterbhooj says, "On the second or third day after I had made the writing on the document, I went with it to the house of Vundrawun Damodher. Canjee sent for me and gave me the document. He told me to get the signature of Vundrawun Damodher. Vundrawun Damodher is a Bhattia merchant of Porebunder. I asked him to attest the document. He asked me who had sent the document. I told him Canjee did. He read the document. He said he would not attest it, and asked me who had made the satya mark. I told him that I did not know who had made it, and that I did not see it made. He then refused to sign it." There is no doubt that this document was so sent about in the lifetime of Sakurbai, immediately before her death, to different people—and we have, as we occasionally do have in cases here—a custom set up or rather an attempt to prove a custom as prevailing in Porebunder of people attesting documents that they have not seen signed. That is a custom not heard of in connection with Porebunder only—not heard of for the first time, but very frequently attempted to be established in other Courts in this Presidency, but, as a general rule, unsuccessfully. I am of opinion that they have not clearly established the existence of any such custom upon the evidence before me. The first witness examined *de bene esse*, Lilladhur Tooleseydass, was not asked apparently about the custom at all. Chubildass Toolseydass, another witness who was examined upstairs, and called on behalf of the plaintiff was a moonim of the firm of Cursondass Mathooradass at Porebunder. He is one of the attesting witnesses. I think the last—and he says, after the document had been shewn to him, that he signed it at the request of Canjee Lilladhur. "Canjee said, do you put your attestation to this will. I said as to the mark of satya, that mark was not made in my presence. He said what is that to you? As I have come do you put your attestation. He also said that there was no objection to my attesting the will, as the will was made devoting the property to charitable purposes. I said since you request me I will put my attestation, and I did so at his request." He also says "It is not usual in Porebunder to attest documents, the execution of which they have not witnessed. If a man of credit and respectability were to come and take the responsibility and risk upon himself and say that there is no objection, in such case we would do it. Canjee said in this case, do you put your trust in me and attest it." And it appears to me that these very individuals who put their names or those of their firms, did so exclusively on the representations of Canjee, trusting in him. So that really does not carry the case any the further. There were some witnesses, Kessowjee Toolseedass for instance, who positively denied that there was any such custom. He said in the course of his cross-examination, "I am a native of Porebunder. It is not the custom at Porebunder to attest wills or other documents by parties who did not see the documents executed." Another witness, Chutterbhooj Dhurrumsey, called on behalf of the plaintiff, said he was present at the firm of Hurridass Toolseydass when Canjee brought a writing and asked Hurridass to attest it. "Hurridass did not read it, and said said it was not necessary that he should attest it as his brother Lilladhur had attested it. And Canjee asked him why he would not attest it, and said that he would go and take the attestation of Goculdass Runchordass, that he (Hurridass) would not incur any risk, and eventually on the pressure of Canjee he put his attestation. Then the witness says, "There is no custom at Porebunder for persons to attest documents which they have not seen executed." I cannot help thinking that this custom has been attempted to be proved for the purpose of allaying the suspicions of the Court in deciding whether this was a genuine will or not, which would naturally be aroused when it was found that the document purporting to be a will of a person totally blind is attested simply by a number of persons who were not, and who do not profess to have been present at the time of its execution. I consider, therefore, the evidence of Chutterbhooj Anundjee as to the execution of this satya mark, or rather his attestation, and the evidence of the plaintiff to be trustworthy, and I am clearly of opinion that that document is an unmistakeable forgery. I entertain not the slightest doubt upon that subject. Of course the first and third defendants are utterly ignorant that this was a forgery. They no doubt believed it on Canjee's representations to be a genuine document, but I consider that Canjee, who is the originator of this defence, has brought forward persons who have knowingly told untruths to the Court. He has brought down to Bombay a man who had attended this lady—a native doctor of the name of Chutterbhooj Jiwan, who, like an untrue witness, just happened to drop in when this weighing of the ornaments, which in my opinion never did take place, is alleged to have taken place. He drops in just on that weighing. He says that although he had given up all hopes of the lady's recovery—in fact he had ceased to attend her some days before—he came several days afterwards—(which is denied by Chutterbhooj Anundjee the Mehta)—and he also had the temerity to say, "I remember being visiting Sakurbai upon one occasion when some ornaments were weighed. I saw Sakurbai after this about 5 or 7 days." Now, I believe Chutterbhooj, the mehta, when he says that this man never came, "I had a conversation with Sakurbai after this. She said she had made a will in a particular way." I disbelieve that evidence entirely. He was attempting to impose on the Court, an attempt which as far as I am concerned he has not succeeded in. Jetha Walljee also, who comes to the rescue of the shaking-hands of Poori, and holds Sakurbai's hand while the alleged satya mark is being made, has, in my opinion, come here to give false evidence. He says, "I remember her" (Sakurbai) "giving Canjee Lilladhur Sett directions about a will. This was about 20 or 25 days before her death." Then he speaks of other persons being present when it was executed. In answer to the Prothonotary, he says, "The directions for the will were given 10 or 12 days before the will was executed. The will was executed 10 or 12 days before her death." Then in answer to Mr. Telang, he says, "I do not know whether Sakurbai was told what the paper was she was asked to sign. Canjee asked her and she immediately signed it." That is totally inconsistent with Canjee's account. This witness I also consider to be an untruthful one. Well, then, we come to Poori. I consider it to be clearly established that Poori ceased to attend on Sakurbai when her monthly interval was upon her, about 10 or 12 days before the death of Sakurbai. I see no reason whatever to disregard the evidence afforded by the memorandum—exhibit F. I think it is—which Chutterbhooj wrote down for his own guidance towards the end of the book exhibit E, where he wrote down day by day the names and attendances of the different women, who during Sakurbai's last illness were called in expressly to attend upon her. It is written thus, "Bhai Goculdass's wife Sakur got a complaint of looseness of bowels. During (her sickness) persons were employed by the day to serve (her). The particulars thereof are as follows." Then "Lobana woman Pooris (wages for) days." Poori had been for a considerable time employed as water-woman on the establishment. She did not give the whole of her services to this house, but she came at intervals of 2 or 3 or 4 days. On however, the 14th August, 1873, she was taken on specially for the purpose of attending to this poor creature Sakurbai, and we have her attendances entered day by day for 9 days commencing from Shrawan Vudh 7th (14th August 1873). Chutterbhooj swears he made the entries day by day, and although the learned counsel for the defendants said that there were smudges in the entries, I on careful examination have failed to discover any such. This memorandum shews that she was employed for 9 days at 9 korees a day. She slept on a cot in this little room exclusively during those days and nights with Sakurbai. The last of her 9 days exclusive employment was the 22nd August 1873. She is not paid for some time afterwards. Well, then, when she went Lobanna woman Parbutti, was employed for the next 3 days, and in those 3 days occur the alleged making of the draft, and the alleged execution of the alleged will. Then she is said to have gone away, and I see no reason at all for doubting that she did go. Then Lohanna Rutton is employed for one day—namely, the 26th August 1873; and according to the evidence of Parbuttibai, the plaintiff, and the evidence of Chutterbhooj, on the 26th August, there was no female attendant upon this poor creature that was dying. Now, although Poori did not return for the purpose of giving her whole time and attendance to Sakurbai, she did go and do what she had previously done, namely, the water-carrying business for the establishment. But there is evidence, and I believe it, that that did not bring her into the room of Sakurbai, and I consider it as conclusively proved by the evidence of Parvuttibai, and Chutterbhooj Anundjee, and by this "account," that Poori was not in attendance on Sakurbai—not even in her room—on the occasion when this will was either drafted or executed as alleged. Mooljee Tricumdass gives evidence of some conversations which he had with the plaintiff. It is difficult perhaps to say precisely how much he may have been influenced by the evident conspiracy which exists in this town of Porebunder to oust the rightful heir or heirs to Goculdass's property. The other witnesses do not appear to me to call for much remark. I have given my reasons at considerable length for the conclusions which I have arrived at, after having given due weight and due consideration to the lengthy arguments addressed to me by the learned counsel whose reply lasted for 4 days—commencing on the 9th and finishing on the 13th of the present month. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, I entertain no doubt as to the mode in which this matter should be decided. In consequence of a doubt thrown out or attempted to be thrown out during the reply upon a portion of the entry, or rather upon the book produced by Chutterbhooj, wherein it appears that the last 4 lines at the bottom of page 103 had been erased, the object of the Court being to elicit the truth if possible. I recalled Chutterbhooj, as I had the power of doing, and put some questions to him, and he appears to me to have given a satisfactory explanation of how those four lines came to be erased. He said that he struck the balance on a piece of paper, and wrote those 3 or 4 lines at the page 103 in the cash book instead of writing them at the bottom of the next page, and on finding out his mistake, he rubbed them out with water, and wrote them on the next page as he ought to have done originally. I see no reason whatever to doubt that fact; and I put some further questions to him calling his attention to the alleged discrepancy as to the time when the ornaments were weighed; when examined in the Prothonotary's Office he fixed the time as 5 or 6 days before Sakurbai's death. While in Court he said it was 5 or 6 weeks before her death. He says that the statement made in Court is true, and that what he is almost sure he said to the Prothonotary also was 5 or 6 weeks. But Mr. Budroodin said that he gave it as the 5 or 6 Barwa Sudh S. 1929. Chutterbhooj must have been mistaken about that, but even assuming that there was this weighing which I do not consider has been in any manner proved, Canjee has fixed it positively as 10 days before Sakurbai's death, and I have entirely discredited the statement that there was any such weighing as there was no necessity for it. Towards the close of the case, I recalled Mr. Moorarjee Goculdass, and put one or two questions to him. While the reply was going on I said that I thought it quite possible—nay, very probable indeed—that Mr. Moorarjee in getting the money from Kessowjee Toolseydass acted as a volunteer, and I said that if he had been requested by Goculdass to obtain this money, that such request would have been by letter, and being a business man, he would have probably kept it. I also suggested that Canjee might have written to Moorarjee in Goculdass's time. Then Moorarjee was recalled, and he said that since his examination he had found the letter-press copy of which is No. 15, which is written on the day that the first and third defendants obtained the Rs. 15,000 from Kessowjee Toolseydass and Rs. 4,000 from Pragjee Lilladhur's partner in Bombay, and my surmise turned out to be correct, because Moorarjee said, and it appears from his evidence, that he had acted as a volunteer, and that he had not any authority from Goculdass to obtain those moneys or any of them, and that he thought that he had acted under sufficient authority by acting upon what Canjee wrote. He says, "I considered that I had sufficient authority from Goculdass when Canjee wrote to me." We see, therefore, that it is Canjee who is really the prime mover throughout all these serious transactions. We come, therefore, to this state of facts that this will which the defendants really thought to be genuine, but which has not only not been established, but which has turned out in my opinion to have been a deliberate forgery, and I shall order to be impounded by the Prothonotary and kept by him in the receptacle into which I and my colleagues are in the habit of sending documents that are said to be forged. I entirely acquit every one of these defendants of the slightest knowledge or notion that this was a false document, but it is impossible to look at the conduct of these self-constituted trustees in the same light as that of the second defendant, Kessowjee Toolseydass, who has no interest whatever in the matter, and who took the correct view in not defending this suit. I do not consider the first and third defendants had any right whatever to put the plaintiff to the enormous expense of bringing and contesting this suit. I notice annexed to the plaint that there was a letter written to the defendants by the solicitors of the plaintiff, Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, 16 days after Sakurbai's death, dated the 16th of September 1873, in which they say, "We are informed on behalf of Parvuttibai that you have Government promissory notes belonging to one Goculdass Wittuldass, her brother, died about 4 months ago, leaving him surviving his sister the said Parbuttibai and his widow, Sakurbai, who also died about 15 days ago at Porebunder to the extent of Rs. 16 800, or thereabouts, and ready cash amounting to Rs. 1,200, or thereabouts, to all which our client the said Parvuttibai is entitled according to Hindoo law," and requiring the promissory notes and cash to be delivered over and paid to them, failing which they would file a suit against them. I have looked at the written statement and I don't find that any answer was returned to that letter, and no answer having been returned to it, the present plaint was filed on the 18th September 1873. The written statement contains a direct challenge to the plaintiff to prove her case, and concludes by alleging what has been attempted to be proved, nothing more than a mere assumption that supposing the will was not enforced, the plaintiff could not succeed as the heir of her brother. That is not a matter that these self-constituted trustees have anything whatever to do with. In my opinion they ought to have paid the money into Court, or carried out what they had agreed to do in the first instance when the money was recovered from Kessowjee Toolseydass, namely, paid it into the New Bank of Bombay, and I deny the right of of trustees such as the present were, being in the mere nature of stake-holders to contest, at the expense of the estate of which they were trustees, the rights of third parties. They ought to have paid the money into Court, or at all events into the New Bank of Bombay, they not having an interest further than as trustees under the document which I have pronounced to be a forgery. In my opinion the second defendant took the correct view of matters, and I think this suit ought not by those parties to have been defended at all. They should have paid the money as I have said, and stood in the position of stake-holders, and allowed the real parties, namely, the plaintiff on the one hand and Canjee on the other to fight out the question of whether this will of Sakurbai was a proper document or not. The suggestion that Canjee being a respectable man and the presumption from his position therefore of this will not being a forgery is in my opinion worth nothing. The main property as shown by the evidence is that which is in Bombay, and Canjee might well have thought after getting all these various attestations that he would have been safe, and that the trust would be carried out. Forgery is by no means an uncommon occurrence, and it is much more common up country than it is here, and is not looked upon by many unfortunately in the same light as it is by respectable people. No doubt the punishment for it—whether for forging a will or other document, or using as genuine a document known to be forged is very severe, transportation for life. But we must remember that a person who knew India well, who was formerly the Legal Member of the Supreme Council who drafted and was the originator of the Indian Penal Code, when shewing the singular disregard of forgery amongst many people unfortunately in this country, says in reference to the case in which Nancumar was tried and hung in Calcutta in Warren Hastings' time for forgery, in his essay, written I believe when he was sailing home from India to England, that the crime for which Nancumar was about to be tried was regarded by many of the people of this country in the same light as that in which selling a sound horse for an unsound horse was regarded by a Yorkshire jockey. Any one who knows anything about the working of the Courts up country knows that forgery is an every-day's investigation, and the evidence leads me to believe that forgery has been committed here. I entertain no doubt whatever about it, and I am bound to express my opinion. With reference to the third issue as to whether Sakurbai was by reason of her blindness incapacitated from succeeding to her husband's property, it appears to me in the view I have arrived at, not to be necessary to give any opinion upon the question has admittedly never been decided on this side of India, whether blindness to exclude must be blindness commencing from birth, or whether as in the present case a blindness which was total for several years before Sakurbai succeeded to her husband's property, that is sufficient or not. I have a great aversion to deciding knotty points of Hindoo law when there is no necessity for it, and as it is not necessary to decide that in the present case, I record no finding on the third issue. As to the costs of this suit, the hearing of which occupied the Court no less than eleven days, commencing on the 19th March and ending on the 31st instant. Those costs have been unnecessarily incurred owing to the action of the first and third defendants in denying the right of the plaintiff to succeed, and which right the Court considers, at all events as against those defendants, has been clearly established. Those costs are heavy. I notice that the stamps on the *debe en esse* examinations upstairs amount to no less a sum than Rs. 361, and I do not consider that it would be in accordance with the mode in which Courts administer justice either with reference to trustees or any other persons, or that I should be justified in allowing the corpus of this property to be in any manner directly or indirectly impugned upon for payment of the costs which these trustees have incurred and caused to be incurred. I shall therefore record my findings upon the issues in the following manner. The first issue is "whether Sakurbai made the will dated the 24th August 1873 as in the written statement of the first and third defendants is alleged." I find that in the negative and order the will to be impounded and kept by the Prothonotary as a forgery. The third issue it is not necessary to record a finding upon. The second issue is "whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed. I record my finding on that issue that she is so entitled as heir of Goculdass Wittuldass; and I pass a decree in favour of the plaintiff with costs as against the first and third defendants. The second defendant will pay his own costs. He has had the good sense not to defend the suit, and apparently was equally well advised in not instructing anybody to appear on his behalf. The decree will order the first and third defendants to deliver the Government promissory notes and cash to the plaintiff's solicitors, Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langely, amounting (the defendants have received Rs. 19,000, but they have spent Rs. 1,000 for some funeral expenses) to Rs. 18,000, inclusive of the Rs. 1,000 paid by the first and third defendants to their solicitors for costs which in my opinion they had no right whatever to do.

Mr. Lang.—I believe that there will be some interest, but I don't know how much, on the Government promissory notes—the plaintiff will also get that?

The Judge.—Yes, all the interest of course, from the time of the investment.

Mr. Lang.—I don't exactly know what state the funds are in at the present moment.

Mr. Tyebjee.—As the plaintiff is not a resident of Bombay, perhaps your Lordship will direct that Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley should give an undertaking to return the notes and money in the event of the Appeall Court's not agreeing with your Lordship's decision.

The Judge.—I do not give any encouragement for an appeal.

Mr. Tyebjee.—Of course there may afterwards be a difficulty in getting the property back. I merely mention it as I think it desirable it should be secured.

The Judge.—I don't think it is. I have rarely seen a case so clear as this. I don't give the slightest encouragement to a stay of execution. It is suit that ought never to have been defended. The first and third defendants are merely acting for Canjee, and no one else. The trustees you will admit are perfectly protected by payment under the order of the Court.

Mr. Tyebjee.—Yes, my Lord. I merely mentioned the matter as the defendant is not a resident of Bombay.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Latham instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, Langley, and Mr. Farron, Mr. B. Tyebjee and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani, appeared for the first and third defendants.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

DISCOVERY OF LARGE DEFICITS IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MADRAS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. ROBINSON has good reason to congratulate himself on having paid the Mercantile Community the compliment of appointing Mr. Simpson, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, to be Sheriff of Madras, for the remainder of the year, for that gentleman has brought to light a state of affairs in the Sheriff's Office that not only is discreditable to the Sheriffs of the last fifty years, but is indirectly a reflection upon the Government. It appears that the day after he was gazetted, the new Sheriff visited the Office, and was received with beaming countenances, and respectful salutations by the considerable establishment of clerks and bailiffs that he found is entertained there. He was greeted by the Deputy, Mr. Shaw, who has held his present position seventeen years, was introduced to the Manager, and to the Native Cashier. On taking his seat Mr. Simpson was asked, as a mere matter of form, to sign a schedule shewing the balances and obligations as taken over from Mr. Loch, his predecessor. Being a Merchant and a Banker, he expressed his inability to do so without first verifying the figures, but was again told that everything was in order, and that all incoming Sheriffs had taken things over without question. Mr. Simpson still declined to follow their example. He then ascertained that there should be a large cash balance in the safe. On asking the amount he was informed by the Deputy that it was between Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 8,000. The new Sheriff did not like the look of things, but thinking it well not to be precipitate he directed the clerks to get all the books ready for inspection in the following morning. He returned to the office in due course and found among other things that the books had not been balanced or audited so far as can be ascertained this century; that each successive Sheriff (according to the statement of one of the clerks who has been thirty years in the office) has taken over the accounts from his predecessor without personal verification of the Cash and the Bank of Madras account; that since last July the pages of the ledger had not been added up at foot; and that the Sheriff's Pass Book at the Bank had not been written up for months. He examined the statement by the Cashier of the cash account, and learnt that instead of between Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 8,000 a sum of between Rs. 14,000 and Rs 15,000 by that individual's own showing should be in the cash safe. "Was it there?" "Oh yes, it was all there." But as Bankers do not accept verbal statements very easily where cash is concerned, for which they are responsible the Sheriff asked to see the cash. The safe was opened, and after Rs. 2,000 had been contributed by a bazaar friend of the Cashier's while the money was being counted, a deficiency of Rs. 5,445 appeared. It was then ascertained that for years the practice of the office has been to cash cheques paid in by debtors instead of sending them to the Bank to be passed to the credit of the Sheriff, and that payments had been made not by means of cheques on the Bank, but by cash taken out of the safe. The Deputy Sheriff professed himself immensely surprised at the leakage in the cash box, and said it should be a lesson for him for the rest of his natural existence. The Manager—a gentleman who seems to have nothing to manage—was equally astonished at the turn affairs had taken; and the Cashier admitting that he had given the missing money to friends and relatives, declared he would make the deficiency good, and has done something already to fulfil his promise. The Government have this year received nothing from the Sheriff's office, though it was formerly the custom to pay a month's nett collections for the Government to the Accountant General at the beginning of each month, the amount varying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 a month; and probably other claimants have been similarly neglected. In short, then, there is evidence that for half a century at the least gentlemen have accepted the Shrievalty, asked no questions, taken over accounts without verifying them, and done practically nothing but draw their pay. The need of auditing accounts before attesting their correctness never seems to have suggested itself to any one of them, and the system has been at fault so long that it would almost seem a hopeless task to submit the present results to a scrutiny that must extend over the cash transactions of the nineteenth Century. But Mr. Simpson, has, we hear, placed temporarily several of Messrs. Binny & Co's accountants in charge of the books, and is making as thorough an overhaul as circumstances will admit. Instead of finding himself the fortunate incumbent of a sinecure he has landed in a position of considerable unpleasantness. Government seem keenly alive to the importance of the discovery that he may be said to have made, and will probably think with us that the chaos in the Sheriff's Office at the end of the reign of Mr. Loch is a strong reason why they should turn a strong mercantile light upon and into the cash-box of the Municipality, for which Mr. Loch was also responsible.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

THE *China Mail* gives some further news of French proceedings in Tonquin. Two ships of war had left for the Annamese capital, with a French official on board, who was empowered to make final arrangements and to fix the date of the opening of Tonquin to foreign trade. He was expected back in Saigon on the 20th April, and it was assumed that he would bring news that the event would be fixed for some day in June next. It had been the intention of the French Admiral to visit Hue in person, but the King, put so many obstacles in the way, that the idea was abandoned until the Court of Hue could be persuaded to be less obstructive. The difficulties raised remind us very much of our early intercourse with China, and towards which we seem to be gradually drifting back. One objection was that the treaty forbade the ascent of the river as far as Hue by men-of-war, and that, consequently, the Admiral must travel overland from Touron to the capital,—just as the Chinese caused Lord Macartney to travel overland to Peking and more recently opposed by force Sir Frederick Bruce's attempt to go up the Peiho. The Annamese also desired to be excused from firing any salutes. When the Antilope left on her second trip, her commander was instructed to inform the Hue authorities that all these objections must be withdrawn, or the treaty would be annulled; and, says the *Mail*, it is highly probable that the Annamese yielded. If so, Tonquin will within the next eight or ten weeks, be opened to trade. The *China Mail* also publishes a very curious letter, derived ostensibly from a Chinese source regarding some recent proceedings of the French in Tonquin which it is very difficult to comprehend. We shall try to make what we can of it. When Lieutenant Garnier was at Hanoi certain malcontens came and offered their services,—"Laos" the letter calls them, we presume Laotians, or the primitive inhabitants of the district. When the French found it advisable to retire, the Laotians were left to their own devices, and the Government pressed them so much that they rose in actual rebellion. They tried to get French assistance, but only succeeded in obtaining a promise of French neutrality. The French, however, were desirous of renewing relations with Annam, and succeeded in getting a treaty signed in the beginning of last year. As an inducement apparently to the Hue Government to carry out its stipulations, they seem to have turned round on their old allies, the Laotians. Possibly the fact is that, the latter having made themselves masters of two provinces on the French frontier there was a prospect of affairs becoming unsettled with a rebellion raging next door. At all events, the letter states that the French interfered, and nearly exterminated the "Laos." Herrion, another disturbing element, which too often manages to crop up in the negotiations of the French with Eastern nations, came to the front. We find M. Calomer, a missionary bishop negotiating between the French General and the Laotians, with the object of placing the latter under the protection of the French flag, in order to preserve them from the attacks of the Hue Government. Once more the counsels of the latter prevailed, and the French again desert the Laotians and send assistance to the Annamese. Hereupon, naturally results a cry from the Laotians. They had twice been made tools of by the French and promised assistance against their natural enemies the intrusive Annamites and twice they had been deserted at their hour of need. Now it is only necessary to add that the charge is entirely *ex parte*. The French commandant's version of the matter is doubtless, something very different, and would show that there was little if any, of the ill-faith practised which is attributed to the French. Still the latter ought to have learned by this time that edged tools are dangerous. We cannot help sympathising with M. Calomer's attempt to screen the Laos from the persecution overhanging them; but a minister of the Gospel is seldom in a more unsuitable position than when playing diplomatist; and it seems tolerably evident that in this case the French were led into an engagement which they found impracticable, and in withdrawing from which they incurred dislike if not discredit. The simplest solution would be the annexation of the entire country. Such close relations with a semi-barbaric Court, as the position of the French in Cochin China involves, are simply impracticable. We find the same difficulty every day in Burmah, which is the more settled country of the two. And we cannot but think the extension of both English and French rule to the frontiers of Yunnan would be the simplest and best solution.

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF LADIES' HAND BAGS just received, in Canvas, Morocco and Plain Leather, can be strongly recommended as useful Travelling Companion, for sale at Watson and Company's, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE DILEMMA.

(*Blackwood's Magazine for May.*)

PART 1.—CHAPTER 1.

WITH the advent of the cold season Anglo-Indian society revives from its hot-weather torpor. Drills and field-days begin; regiments are on the move; civilians look up their camp equipage and shooting apparatus officers rejoin from furlough; wives and children return from the hills; inspections, balls, and race-meetings come off. And never were the English in India more disposed to give themselves to the amusement of the passing hour than at the close of the year 1856, when no warning note had yet been given of the great catastrophe to come, and it seemed as if the end of Indian wars had been reached at last, and that the only possible excitement remaining was to be found in field-sports, or the small gaieties within the reach of dwellers in cantonments. At the beginning of the cold season, too, there takes place the annual importation of young ladies from England. At small stations, indeed, this last element of the cold-weather excitement must needs be of a more or less intermittent and occasional character, since there will not be found every year parents to receive a newly ground-up daughter; but in so large a place as Mustaphabad, some accessions of this kind must always be due, and on the present occasion Miss Cunningham's arrival was heralded by rumours of her accomplishments and beauty which, even with due allowance for pardonable exaggeration when describing a young lady as yet unseen, were sufficient to account for the flutter of excitement which pervaded the local society. Letters from officers returning from leave to residents at the station, made special reference to the charms of their fellow-passenger,—notably that written by young Miles of the Native Infantry, who was hanging about Calcutta after arrival in search of some employment which would prevent his returning to regimental duty, and who wrote to his correspondent that Miss Cunningham was "as nice as she looks, only Mrs Shaperown (in whose charge she came out) would hardly let her speak to a fellow on board." Still more circumstantial evidence was afforded by Captain Sparrow, the Assistant Commissioner of Mustaphabad, another fellow-passenger on board the Burrampootra, who had rejoined his appointment straightway on landing, and looked in a day or two afterwards, on his cousin, Ensign Spragge, of the 76th Native Infantry, while the officers of that corps were taking early tea in the mess-house verandah after morning parade. "Ah! Miss Cunningham?" said Sparrow, with an air of languid superiority, to the two or three sitting next him, as his wily cousin turned the conversation from that gentleman's experiences of London life and Continental travel to the subject of general interest—"ah! you see Miss Cunningham is a sort of woman that don't often come out to this country. Not a mere chit of a girl just out of the school-room, to get her head turned by seeing a few young fellows in red coats, or being made love to by a P. and O. purser; she has been brought up abroad and seen something of the world; talks French and Italian, and that sort of thing, as well as English, and with really quite a good taste in music. Not that she is at all stuck up, you know. She was not on speaking terms with everybody on board, of course—Mrs. Shaperown was too particular for that; but I saw a good deal of their party, naturally—her father and I being in the same Commission, you see, made it different—and I found her very agreeable and well-informed. But I am afraid it will be slow for her out here, for my worthy chief, though a very excellent fellow, ain't much accustomed to ladies' society, and she's not the sort of girl to care for what you fellows call gaiety—a ball where you make up a dozen dancing couples, including the grandmamas still on active service; or your pic-nics out at the Nawab's gardens, where there's no grass and no water, and nothing to do but yawn, and eat hermetically-sealed lobsters. No, no, English life spoils you for that sort of thing. I declare since I have come back from furlough I hate India more than ever."

So saying, Captain Sparrow mounted his horse, and, nodding his adieu languidly but affably to his audience, cantered off to the Residency, while the little group of officers dispersed to their respective bungalows to dress and breakfast. Nor were they the only persons discussing the subject. "The poor dear commissioner," said Mrs Polwheedle, the brigadier's wife, to the occupant of the next carriage, as the two ladies sat listening to the strains of the regimental band playing on the Mall at sunset—"the poor dear commissioner, there's his daughter actually going to arrive in a day or two, and not a thing ready for her. I want him to let Miss Cunningham stay with us for a week or two at first, it will be so dull for her, poor girl, in that great barn of a Residency all by herself, and not a lady within five miles. No, he has not exactly promised that she shall do so, but then you know the commissioner, it is so hard to get him to say a thing outright; he is always most friendly with us, I am sure, and the brigadier says he is very clever in his management of the natives, and very clever he must be, for he scarcely ever speaks a word. But as I said to him, my dear Mr. Cunningham, you really must let the dear girl stay and rest with us, at any rate on her way up, for she will be shaken to death with the palkee journey from Panipoor, and will never be able to get on to the Residency the same morning. And so we expect her, and then I daresay when she once stops, she will be glad to stay with me for a day or two, and the commissioner can come down and dine whenever he likes, and I will ask some of the senior officers and their wives to meet them. This will be such a nice introduction for her—don't you think so? and much pleasanter than if she were set down all at once at the Residency, with the commissioner away all day at cutchery, and she not able to speak a word of the language. It's bad enough when you can talk it, with these native servants ready to steal the very nose off your face. Oh, I do think they are such rogues, every man of them." And as the good lady's thoughts passed from her hospitable intentions to the wrongs inflicted by the children of the soil, her ample face assumed a rosier hue, and her voice a deeper tone.

The arrangement proposed by Mrs. Polwheedle for Miss Cunningham's reception was, however, never carried out. Two mornings after the above conversation took place, the brigadier, returning from his early ride, brought the news to his wife that the commissioner had gone down the previous day in the Nawab's camel-carriage to Panipoor, at which place the made-road from Calcutta at that time terminated, to meet his daughter and her maid, and that the party had passed through cantonments on their way to the Residency at daybreak that morning.

CHAPTER II.

Mustaphabad society allowed Miss Cunningham one day's rest to recover from the fatigue of her journey and by way of preserving its own self-respect from the imputation of curiosity—the only exception being Captain Buxey the paymaster, who has an old friend who had known her when she was a little girl, drove out to see her the first day; but on the second morning after her arrival quite a stream of visitors might have been seen making their way along the dusty road between the cantonments and the Residency, with many of whom, to the desire of seeing the fair occupant, was added a curiosity to inspect the place by daylight; for the commissioner, although a hospitable man, who gave frequent solemn dinner-parties as became his position, was too much occupied with business to receive morning visitors while living alone.

First in the field was Mrs Polwheedle, whose barouche drove into the Residency grounds even before the gong in the portico had struck eleven o'clock, the time when etiquette assumes that visitors should be only starting from their own houses, and early enough to find Mr. Cunningham still sitting with his daughter over a late breakfast-table. "I thought I would come early," said the lady, after greetings, "because I know your papa has to be in court all day; and as he wouldn't let you stop with us on the way, as I wanted him to, I thought it might be a comfort to you to have some one to introduce all the visitors when they arrive; for you will have quite a levee to-day—the whole station in fact. It's not quite the same thing, of course, as when we arived, when the brigadier came to take up the command; then there was a salute fired, and all the officers came to call in uniform and swords still, I can assure you, your arrival has made quite a sensation, as well it may," she added, taking a step backward, and surveying, with her head on one side, the beautiful young woman before her, who stood smiling and amused at the address of her voluble visitor. "My dear, you must let me give you a kiss," continued Mrs. Polwheedle, advancing as she spoke, and folding Miss Cunningham in her ample embrace; "I am sure that we shall be great friends. I have no daughter of my own—only one son; I will tell you all about him by-and-by," she added, with knowing smile. "Then you will want some hints about the servants, for they will take you in nicely at first. Oh yes," she continued, stopping Mr. Cunningham short as he was about to speak, "I know the dear good commissioner thinks they are quite perfect angels with black faces,—just like the brigadier, in fact—he believes in the natives too; and nicely he would be robbed if it wasn't for me; I don't believe his bearer would leave him a shirt to his back. And then you will be wanting some advice about furniture," she continued, as the two ladies moved towards the drawing-room—for the commissioner, unable to come into action under fire of the invader's guns, had effected a retreat into his own rooms—"and very difficult it is to get so far up-country; but bless me!" she exclaimed as the altered aspect of the great room broke on her, its former empty condition having been remedied by the advent of a large assortment of tables, couches, easy-chairs, and ottomans, comfortable but incongruous, which the sly commissioner had managed to introduce without her agency or knowledge, the whole set off by a brand-new grand piano, arrived a day or two before its mistress—"bless me! why, this is indeed a transformation! nor was the lady's astonishment diminished on finding that Miss Cunningham was till then unaware that all this splendour had been accumulated entirely on her account. "Why, I declare, my dear, one hardly knows the place again. Your papa used to give very elegant dinners, you know, as became his position; half the station would be here at a time, and everything in first-rate style. You can do the thing properly in these splendid rooms—Calcutta matting, too I declare!" she ejaculated, by way of interlude, poking the floor with her parasol; "must have cost a rupee a-yard if it cost a pice. Splendid rooms, are they not? and no rent to pay. I often tell the brigadier he ought to write in to Government for an official residence. Our dining-room will only hold eighteen comfortably, though you can get twenty-two in by a squeeze. We must make the commissioner fix an early day to bring you to dinner,—a sort of introduction to Mustaphabad society; but, as I was saying, although the commissioner used to give such fine parties, when the ladies came into the drawing room there was hardly a chair for them to sit down upon, leave alone an ottoman. And now I declare," she added, surveying the room with a comprehensive glance, "I don't suppose there is a house out side Chowringhee so handsomely furnished. And the whole effect is really quite chaste; the mixture of green and blue satin blends so nicely, doesn't it? But, dear me, I have never asked you about yourself all this time. Tell me, my dear, you must have had an awfully trying journey. For my part I never will go even to the hills unless the brigadier goes with me; I really can not travel alone. For all that I look so strong, I am really very delicate, and the least fright upsets me. Tell me my dear, weren't you very nervous at first starting on

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your journey at being surrounded by chattering natives, and you not able to speak a word to them?

"Oh no," replied the young lady, smiling; "you see we came—that is, my companion and I—with friends of papa almost the whole way. So we had no trouble at all; and then papa sent his head man—his jemadar I think he calls him—to Calcutta to meet me, and he sat on the box night and day, and seemed never to go to sleep at all; so we got on capitally, and then papa met us at Panipoor, and brought us on in a camel-carriage, a wonderful conveyance but really very comfortable."

Thus Mrs. Polwheedle was already established on a friendly footing when the other visitors arrived, a succession of them too numerous to mention, ladies with their husbands, and bachelors, singly or in pairs—Colonel Tartar of the Hussars, to wit, driving his mail phaeton; Rowell and Scurry of the same regiment driving out together in the latter's tandem; Messrs. Cubitt and Stride of the Artillery, in a buggy hired from Nubbee Bux, general dealer in the bazaar, the horse attached to which being newly employed in such a capacity made sundry diversions by the way off the road, happily unattended with serious consequences, as the embankment was not much raised above the surrounding country. Others, more economically disposed, made the journey on horseback, among them Lieutenant Yorke and Ensign Spragge of the 76th Native Infantry, who cantered down to the Residency on their respective ponies.

The commissioner's house—destined to be the scene of a famous episode in events to come—which had been built in the days before the annexation of Mustaphabad, and when British authority and interest had been represented by a resident or diplomatic agent stationed at the Court of the Nawab, and therefore still bore the designation of "The Residency"—had been designed with a view to symbolise the importance of the paramount authority—the reigning Nawab under treaty engagements paying the cost—and the architect had apparently intended to produce some undefined resemblance to the British Museum or a Grecian temple, without feeling quite sure which of the two should be copied. The two visitors, riding through a gateless opening in the wall which enclosed the spacious grounds, alighted under a gigantic portico of no particular order, the columns of which dwarfed their ponies to the size of sheep, and where a sepoy of their regiment was standing as sentry; and then, proceeding up a flight of broad steps, on which were lounging half-a-dozen messengers clad in scarlet tunics, with gold waistbands and white turbans, were ushered into the house. The public rooms were large and lofty; but the drawing-room, which occupied the centre of the building, deriving all its light from narrow clerestory windows shaded by blinds, and through the doors opening into the surrounding rooms, was somewhat gloomy in the daytime. Not, however, that young Yorke noticed these particulars, although the time was to come when he would be familiar with every corner of the building; for, entering straightway from the glare of Indian sunlight into comparative darkness, he was painfully conscious of making an entry deficient in dignity, as he stumbled against an ottoman, and then knocked his shins against a chair, before he became gradually able to make out the presence of the occupants of the drawing-room, Miss Cunningham, Mrs. Polwheedle, and two officers of Hussars; and has the new-comers established themselves on chairs at the far side of a great gulf or open space, bounded on one side by a table, and on the other by a large ottoman, our subaltern became more than ever impressed with a sense of his unworthiness, while feeling, too, that his tight red shelljacket contrasted disadvantageously with the easy grace of the long braided frock-coats of the other visitors. Moreover, although the latter had driven over they were adorned with long glistening steel spurs, whereas the two infantry subalterns wore little insignificant appendages screwed into the heels of their boots, as befitted men of their branch of the service when on horseback, wholly without lustre or rattle, and good only for use. The road too had been dusty, and the wind high, and even a December sun is hot at mid-day, and poor Yorke was conscious that his face was flushed and dirty, contrasting unfavourably with the cool and orderly appearance of the two drivers one of whom sat calmly sucking the top of his cane, while the other with a pleased simper on his face, and playing with his laced cap, was talking easy nothings to the lady of the house. Nor did the conversation begin auspiciously. It was opened by Mrs. Polwheedle.

"You young gentlemen rode over on your tats, I suppose? The subaltern's tat, my dear Miss Cunningham—that is the name, you know, they give to a pony in this country—is the most useful animal you can imagine. It goes out any number of times a day, and does any quantity of work, and never gets tired. Every subaltern, you know, in this country keeps his pony, although how an ensign can afford to do it on his pay is a perfect wonder, with grain at sixteen pounds the rupee."

Poor Yorke felt himself getting redder than ever; but while casting about for a repartee which did not readily present itself, one of the hussar officers took up the cudgels.

"Subalterns don't always keep ponies if you please, Mrs. Polwheedle; I have never had one since I entered the service: I prefer horses; so does Mr. Scurry here."

"Oh yes, of course," replied Mrs. Polwheedle with a smile, as if half disposed to wrath, half disposed to condescension: "I was not referring to cavalry officers; you gentlemen have your chargers, I know, and very pretty they look, but——"

"By the way," interrupted the aggressive Rowell "that's not a bad looking tat the brigadier has been riding lately—where did he get him from?"

"You mean his grey horse?" replied the lady, bridling up.

"Well, it isn't exactly a horse," continued the persistent Rowell; "it certainly ain't fourteen; I doubt if it's much over thirteen."

"Well, sir, and if it is not, pray what has the age of the horse to do with the matter?"

"Not thirteen years, Mrs. Polwheedle; I wasn't speaking about the pony's age, but about his height. However," he continued, seeing that the lady appeared to have had enough in the encounter, "it looks a good, useful, weight-carrying nag, and handy for getting off and on again—not far to travel either way."

This last remark might be said to complete the victory, for riding was not among Brigadier Polwheedle's strong points; but the lady was not prepared to surrender all at once the position she had assumed, so, turning again towards young Spragge, she said—

"So you have got a new commanding officer now—Major Dumble. He called on us yesterday, and seems a quiet, gentlemanly person. How do you like the change from Colonel Marshall?"

"Well, of course we are sorry to lose our dear old colonel; he had never been away from the regiment before."

"And why did he leave it to go to another regiment, then?"

"He had to make way for Major Dumble. The major, of course, had to come back to the regiment on promotion, because he couldn't hold his appointment as a field-officer; and as he must come back to his own regiment, the colonel had to be shifted to another."

"Oh yes; the brigadier was telling me something about it. Major Dumble comes from the commissariat, does he not?"

"No, from the pay department; he has been fifteen years away from the regiment."

"Well, I hope he is a good drill, and will take care to get the regiment into good order for inspection, for the brigadier is very particular. You must know, Miss Cunningham, that all the annual inspections are coming on. The brigadier has to inspect all the regiments in the station, and make a report on them to the commander-in-chief; this is a first-class brigade, you know, and so the brigadier reports direct to head-quarters. You will enjoy these inspections, I am sure, and must not fail to come to them, especially the cavalry review, it is such a pretty sight. Isn't it, Mr. Rowell?" she added, turning towards that gentleman, and as it were holding out the olive-branch to him.

"Oh yes," replied Rowell; "the colonel generally knocks the regiment about a bit on these occasions—pursuing practice, and that sort of thing; it amuses the brigadier and the ladies."

Just then Miss Cunningham, opposite to whom Yorke was sitting, but a long way off, crossed over towards him. If she seemed beautiful before, the grace of her movements as she passed over the open space possessed the young fellow as with a sense of enchantment; while the rustling of her dress when she took the seat next to his raised a corresponding flutter in his heart, as he sat motionless, fascinated by her proximity, hardly venturing to look up, gazing at the folds of rich trimmings that fluttered beside him.

Yet there was nothing very formidable in her opening address. "These soldiers," she asked, "who mount guard by turns at our door do they belong to your regiment?"

As Miss Cunningham said this in a low rich voice, which had in it an expression of unconscious pathos, and turning her long graceful neck, looked towards the listener, her manner was as if the question was full of interest for her, and her face, although it wore an open smile, seemed as one that might be readily attuned to sympathy with sorrow.

Yorke's acquaintance with young ladies was not large, and he had never met with anything like this before. Miss Glumme, one of the two young ladies imported into Mustaphabad in the previous season, never looked you in the face at all, but answered questions monosyllabically, and with downcast eyes, as if conversation was a thing unbecoming a woman; Miss Peart, on the other hand, a little brunette nowise afflicted with *mauvaise honte*, jerked out her sentences with a sort of little laugh at the end of each, as if the mere act of saying anything in itself partook of the funny. But here was a young lady who appeared even when in society to take an interest in something. A queen, too, could not have been more gracious; and surely no queen ever looked more regal in her crown than did this beautiful young woman with a coronet of rich brown hair braided over her lofty head.

It was a simple question, but Yorke felt himself growing redder than ever, as he replied in the affirmative.

"I quite expected," continued Miss Cunningham, "to find the sepoys insignificant-looking creatures, with large soft eyes and big ear-rings. It was quite a surprise to see them so different. You must feel very proud of commanding such fine fellows."

"I don't command them, you know," replied Yorke; "I only command my own company—at least I hold two companies just now, as we are short of officers"—here the young fellow stopped with some confusion, for it suddenly seemed to him how vain he must appear to be, bragging about his duty in this way. Besides, what could a splendid creature like this care about the small organic details of a native infantry regiment, a thing regarded by society generally, and young ladies in particular for the first three or four years of spinsterhood—if it lasted so long—as altogether beneath serious interest?

Miss Cunningham, however, persisted in her inquiries. She had come to India, and wanted to know all about the country and the people, she said. The Lascars on board the steamer were insignificant-looking people; but her papa's jemadar, who met her at Calcutta, had a most dignified appearance, and was so attentive and well bred: although she could not understand a word he said, he seemed to know exactly what to do; and then he sat on the coach-box the whole way from Calcutta; she was really quite ashamed that he should be exposed to such hard-ship, while she was travelling at her ease.

The conversation ran on in this wise for a few minutes. Miss Cunningham, who had taken pity on the forlorn condition of the young fellow sitting on the outside of the circle, and snubbed by Mrs. Polwheedle, was trying to set him at his ease; and while that lady was discoursing at some length to the other guests on a point of domestic economy, Yorke, becoming emboldened by her sympathetic manner, was gradually acquiring a little self-possession, and had got to the point of explaining the difference between a subahdar and a havildar, when fresh visitors were announced, and the other gentlemen rose to take their departure. Yorke perforce followed the example of the rest; and as Miss Cunningham at parting held out her hand with a frank gracious smile, he felt that the void in his existence, of which he had been for some time conscious, was now at once more than filled up.

"Gave the old lady as good as she brought," said Rowell to Yorke, under the great portico, as he stepped into the tandem-cart after his companion; "that's the way to deal with her. You stick up to her, my good fellow, whenever she tries the patronising dodge and you will soon put a stop to it."

CHAPTER III.

Yorke and Spragge had engaged themselves to luncheon with the latter's cousin, Captain Sparrow, the assistant commissioner, who occupied a small house within the Residency grounds formerly belonging to the assistant resident; and to this the two young officers repaired after their morning call. In the verandah was a lesser band of redcoated myrmidons, who ushered the visitors into a sitting-room, and proceeded to the adjacent court-house to summon Captain Sparrow. That gentleman suspended the progress of the suit which he was engaged in hearing, and presently joined them with languidly affable greetings.

"You gentlemen look quite warm in your red jackets," observed their host, as they sat down to luncheon; "but pray unbutton them if you like, and make yourselves comfortable. Liberty hall this, you see—a mere bachelor's den." Captain Sparrow, however, was dressed himself with a degree of care unusual in an Indian official at his daily work; and as he said this, he threw a glance round the room, by way of drawing attention to its appointments.

"Bachelor's den indeed!" cried his cousin; "none of your humbug, Ted. You know that you always set up for being a swell. See what it is to be in civil employ, Yorke! but you're a bigger swell than ever since you've been home. I suppose you brought all these nobby pictures back with you," he added looking up at the walls, which were adorned with various specimens of the graver's art; "and all this new plate. Never saw a bachelor's house like it before, leave alone a den."

"Ah, you wouldn't think much of this if you saw the well-appointed establishments some men have in England; the thing is not to be done with native servants, and especially by a busy man like myself, who have no time to look after my household; still, I like to have things neat about my little place."

"Little place indeed!" replied Spragge. "Why, you might put the whole of our bungalow into this room, roof and all—couldn't he, Arty? Well, at any rate, you don't want much preparation before changing your state. Only one more thing wanted to complete the arrangement, eh? And now here is the lady arrived all ready and at hand. I envy you your opportunities, my dear fellow. See what it is to be a swell civilian instead of a poor N. I. sub. I declare I must take to studying the language or mugging up history, like Yorke here. However, it's too late to cut you out this time, I suppose."

"Oh, as to that," said his cousin, with a pleased simper, "you mustn't suppose that there is anything serious in that quarter. You harum-scarum soldiers fancy that if a man doesn't like living in a barn he must be bent on matrimony. For my part, I think marrying is a mistake, at any rate till you get on in life. It ties a man down too much; and children may be all very well in England, with a proper staff of nurses to look after them, but they are dreadfully in the way out here. When a man goes home with a certain position and no encumbrances, you see, the pleasures of society are open to him, and he is free to travel, and so on. A very agreeable life I can assure you; but it comes to an end too soon. The only thing left now is to look forward to one's next furlough." And as the speaker concluded he cast his eyes over the table-cloth, as if surveying there the refined pleasures offered by a view of Europe to the cultivated man, without encumbrances.

His cousin winked at Yorke by way of hint that he was going to draw the captain out.

"No, no, Ted, that won't do. You don't mean to tell me that you're not going to make the running in that line. Wouldn't I, just, if I had your chances! Why, I suppose you are in an out of the Residency like a tame dog?"

Captain Sparrow was evidently nettled at his cousin's want of reverence, displayed, to before a third party; but he condoned it in consideration of the opening afforded to talk about himself, so replied, drawing up both himself and his shirt-collar—

"If you mean that I have the *entree* of Cunningham's house, just as he has mine, of course. But we don't carry the Jack and Tom school of manners which appears still to pervade Native Infantry messes into civilised life, my dear fellow. Of course I could invite myself there at any time but now Cunningham is so much occupied with his daughter that he leaves all cutchery business to his deputy—and, in fact, you must excuse my running away presently, but I have scarcely a minute to call my own and to tell, you the truth, I don't much care about making one of the party when they are simply *en famille*,—one must draw the line somehere." And Captain Sparrow looked mysterious, and stopped, as evidently inviting further inquiry.

This was at once made, Yorke feeling more interested than ever in the conversation.

Captain Sparrow explained that Miss Cunningham had brought out a French servant with her, a lady's maid at any rate she came out as a second-class passenger on board the steamer but now, forsooth, her mistress had established her as a sort of campanion, and she took her meals at the same table with Mr. Cunningham and his daughter, when they were alone.

"I shouldn't mind that a bit," said Spragge, "if shes nice-looking, and don't eat with her knife."

"That's hardly a criterion, my good fellow," replied the Captain, with an air of superiority; "if you had travelled on the Continent you would have seen quite elegant women at the *tables d'hote* lapping up their food with their knives. That's merely an insular prejudice of yours. Oh no; the girl is well enough in her way, but still there is an etiquette in these things."

"I shouldn't care a bit about etiquette, for my part," said Spragge. "If she's a pretty girl, I'd rather take her in to dinner any day than Mrs. Polwheedle. But I shouldn't be able to talk her lingo, which would be a drawback."

"You need not be alarmed on that score. Justine understands English perfectly, and talks it well enough, and without the vulgarisms some people employ; but still there is a propriety in these things, you know—*est modus in rebus*."

One crumb of comfort Yorke carried away, as he mounted his pony to ride home. Sparrow was not a favoured suitor, as appeared at first sight to be his natural position. Unless a thorough dissembler, which was evidently not his character, he could not be at present even a suitor at all. This conclusion reconciled Yorke to having partaken of luncheon under his roof, which at one time during the visit had seemed to the young fellow as opposed to honourable dealing. This at any rate was some consolation, as he cantered on his pony by the side of his companion, depressed, and yet not hopeless.

"Something like a young lady, by Jove?" cried Spragge, breaking the silence at last, as, on nearing the cantonments, they reduced their pace to a walk. "You don't often see such beauty as that in these parts. And no end of money, too, I expect. Old Cunningham must have saved handsomely; for beyond giving dinners and keeping elephants, he can't have had anything to spend his pay on. All those fellows in red tunics are kept up for him by Government, and, I daresay, half his private servants too, if the truth were known. It's only we poor beggars of subalterns who have to pay for our bearers."

"How much does the commissioner get?"

"Four thousand one hundred and sixty-six rupees a-month, the pay of twenty ensigns; think of that, my boy: the mind almost refuses to grasp such a sum. My cousin Teddy gets a thousand a-month, which is pretty well, and spends it, too, on his pictures, and side dishes, and fiddle-faddle. However, he's not half a bad fellow, Ted isn't, after all; he stood security for me once when I was harder up even than I am now. See what it is to get a civil appointment. I wish I could make up my mind to pass; but those black classics are the very deuce, and that's a fact. However, a scholar like you is sure to get something or other one of these days, and become a swell like Teddy; and then when some Miss Cunningham of the future comes out, it will be your turn to go in and win."

Too late then, thought Yorke, bitterly, as the other's random talk shot home. It must be now or never. And what chance is there that the prize will keep so long till I am ready to claim it? Yet that night the young fellow sat up at work till late after mess; and all next day, while his chum was at a cricket-match, he stayed in the little bungalow over his books, only leaving them towards sundown, when he mounted his pony and took the way of the Course.

The Mall or Course of Mustaphabad was about two miles long, bordered by trees, and bounded on each side by the mudbanks which enclosed the rectangular spaces allotted for officers' houses—spaces some of them converted into neat gardens, some laid out in grass, some left in a state of nature, a small desert of baked mud or sand, as the case might be. The road was a wide one, macadamised for carriages in the middle, a sandy track on either side left soft for riders, and watered to keep down the dust.

The prospect was not lively, nor was there a soul yet to be seen, for he had come out too soon; he had not spoken to any one all day; life seemed flat, stale, and unprofitable; and as he rode at foot-pace along the Mall, his heart sank within him. What if a military career was to be always like this?

Presently a moving object appeared in the far perspective, which in the fulness of time developed into a buggy and horse with two occupants, Tirtell of the 80th N. I. driving his young wife. So, after all, matrimony was possible even for a subaltern on regimental duty. And for a moment a vision passed across his mind, as of himself driving a buggy with some one by his side, her dress touching him, and even the idea sent a thrill through his frame. Could it be possible the time should ever come when some loved object should be driving by his side, looking frankly into his face, and smiling, and he talking to her at his ease, as Tirtell did to his wife? Everybody said Mrs Tirtell was very clever, which certainly Tirtell was not, yet he was talking quite without embarrassment, and his wife was laughing at what he said. No; this would be too much happiness for a human being. Besides, he could not associate such a noble presence as Miss Cunningham's with a buggy—nothing less than a barouche would befit so peerless a creature. But why build up these foolish castles in the air? Miss Cunningham the bride of a penniless subaltern of native infantry! And yet why despair? Surely his patient efforts to qualify for preferment would be rewarded before long. Everybody said that India was the country where any man could win success without interests or favour, merely by deserving it. And if Mr. Cunningham should be averse to his daughter marrying an officer of irregular cavalry or the quarter-master general's department (for to one or other of these goals did his ambition now point), why, surely her father's interest could easily obtain for him an assistant-commissionership; and once in the civil line, the road to wealth and preferment was easy.

A current of ideas somewhat in this fashion passed through the young fellow's mind, as his pony with loose rein bore him slowly along the Mall, now beginning to show a sprinkling of visitors. A couple of hussar officers in their braided frock-coats, and trousers with gold lace stripes, mounted on their Arab chargers; a couple of horse artillery officer, distinguishable from the cavalry only by red instead of gold stripes; Chupkin of the irregulars, in a uniform designed by his commanding officer after a Continental tour, which had borrowed a trifle in lace and embroidery from every cavalry costume in Europe, his wife riding his second charger; the brigadier, a stout red-faced man, mounted on the Cabulee cob which had been the subject of discussion the day before; foot-artillery and infantry officers, blue and red jacketed, and more or less well mounted married; captains driving their wives in buggies, married field-officers, with their wives and children in barouches and pair; Despenser, the superintending surgeon, who had a family at home as well as in India, and was supposed to be heavily in the banks, in a barouche and one; some forty or fifty people distributed over the two miles or so of road, with the substitution of coloured uniforms for white linen jackets and trousers, gave the place quite a lively appearance by contrast with the monotony of the hot season just ended. Mrs Polwheedle, of course, was there, seated in an extra large barouche as became a brigadier's lady, and being short-sighted, merely raised a double eyeglass and stared at our subaltern as she passed him, thereby checking him short in his half-made bow; and see, can it be?—yes, it is—that must be the commissioner's carriage with the two mounted orderlies riding behind it.—Mr. Cunningham himself, who had never been known to take a drive on the Mall before, with his daughter beside him. She will never recognise me, thought the youngster bitterly; how can she be expected to remember one face in particular among so many new ones as she must have seen during the last two days? But no, he was mistaken, for as the carriage passed quickly by, Miss Cunningham, turning towards him, gave a gracious bow and smile, and Yorke felt himself turning scarlet as he lifted his cap in reply. How different, thought he, while recovering his composure after the salute—how different from the sort of bow one generally gets from our young ladies! Miss Glumme, for instance, gives a solemn bend without moving a muscle of her face, as if performing a mournful duty; while with Miss Peart a jerky little nod of the head would suffice. A queen could not have been more gracious, and surely she looks even more beautiful in a bonnet than without one. Who says that the present fashion in bonnets is unbecoming? I suppose the little brunnette in the back-seat was the French maid Sparrow was so indignant at having to sit down to table with. The blockhead! her waiting-woman will be quite as good as most of our station belles, I'll be bound. No woman could be long in her presence without gaining something of grace and refinement from the contact.

Thus musing, the young fellow turned his pony's head, and cantered back after the carriage toward the other end of the Course, where most of the company were now assembled by the band-stand; for this was the evening of the week when the band of the Hussars played out.

The Commissioner's carriage was drawn up with the others round the stand, a ring being left between the performers and the horses, in which the various children alighted from their parents' carriages, were at play. On one side of it was that of Mrs. Polwheedle, leaving no room for a horseman to interpose. The other side, that on which Miss Cunningham sat, was open; but just as Yorke with the courage of despair was about to ride up to it, the vacant place was taken by Colonel Tartar of the Hussars. Yorke could not but admire the little colonel's self-possession, as he sat lounging in the saddle, flapping the flies away from the neck of his handsome Arab pony with the brush at the end of his riding-cane, and talking to Miss Cunningham with as much ease as if he were laying down the law in the ante-room of his own mess. Ah! what a position was that! a bare twenty years' service and the command of a regiment of dragoons, for the senior lieutenant-colonel was brigadier on the staff at another station. Who might not feel at ease under such circumstances, even when speaking to Miss Cunningham? More wonderful than the colonel's self-possession was that he should presently move away from his vantage-ground, and steer his horse round to the other side of Mrs. Polwheedle's carriage.

A sudden fit of boldness seized Yorke, and he rode up to the vacant place.

Miss Cunningham did not notice him at first, her head being turned in the other direction, and for a few seconds Yorke sat listening like the rest to the conversation between Mrs. Polwheedle and the colonel.

"Really, Colonel Tartar, you must come some day to dine with us and taste our home-fed pork, it is quite delicious. A little pork is such a nice change, you know, after the hot weather; and my appetite is always so delicate, I need a change after the constant poultry and mutton. The brigadier always sees the pigs fed every morning, or else I go myself; we are most particular about looking after them, I can assure you."

Just then Miss Cunningham turned her head, so that Yorke had no longer any ears for the conversation. Her smile on recognising him was as frank and winning as before, as she said—

"Oh, Mr. Yorke, I am afraid you must have thought us very inhospitable in not asking you and your friend to stay and lunch yesterday,—but I had no idea you had ridden so far; it was dark when we passed through cantonments on the morning of our arrival, so it was not till our drive here this evening that I discovered what a distance it is from our house."

Yorke stammered out something in reply about its not being of the slightest consequence, and the delight it would have been to him to accept the invitation; and then gaining composure added that they had not had to ride back unrefreshed, for they lunched with her neighbour Captain Sparrow.

"Oh! Captain Sparrow?" said Miss Cunningham, again smiling, and this time, as it seemed, with a gleam of humour in her eye; "yes he is a very near neighbour of ours—almost our only one; we took early tea with him this morning. How nice and neat his house is; I had no idea that you Indian bachelors were so luxurious."

The feeling of jealousy with which Yorke listened to anything like commendation about even the appointments of Captain Sparrow's establishment was mingled with a sort of momentary gratification that Miss Cunningham should be favourably impressed with an Indian bachelore's household, albeit through such instrumentality; but an immediate reaction passed through his mind against permitting a deception on the point, and he hastened to reply—

"You mustn't judge of bachelors' bungalows by Captain Sparrow's. He is always regarded as the model swell of the place, and besides he is in civil employ. A bachelor's bungalow is a very humble affair generally."

"But it seems a very luxurious arrangement to have a house all to yourself. The bachelors I have known have generally been satisfied with two rooms, or even one."

"But we don't generally have a whole bungalow to ourselves. Mr Spragge and I live together, for instance; and after all, there are only three rooms in the bungalow altogether, so that we don't exceed your allowance." But at this point the conversation was intercupted by the arrival of two more cavaliers, and became general, partaking for the most part of inquiries as to how Miss Cunningham had enjoyed her voyage, and what sort of a journey she had had up the country, and what she thought of India, Justine the maid looking straight to her front the while, as if not supposed to listen. "A parcel of boobies Miss Cunningham must think us," said Yorke bitterly to himself all the while, to talk such twaddle. At last the interview came to an end; the young lady, laying her hand gently on her father's arm—he was a man not given to general conversation, and had been leaning back in the carriage without talking—said that it must be time to drive homewards, as they were expecting friends to dinner. As the carriage turned round she gave them each a gracious bow, and Yorke riding off slowly to the mess-house to dinner, employed himself in trying to recall each word spoken by her, and to conjure up the tremulous sounds of a voice that still thrilled through him; for Miss Cunningham could not ask a simple question without throwing a certain amount of unconscious pathos into its low tones.

(*To be continued.*)

IMPORTANT MANCHESTER TRADE MARK CASE.

(*Manchester Courier*, 8. *May*.)

In the Court of Chancery, yesterday, before Lords Justices James and Melish, the case of Harter *v.* Souvazoglu was heard.

This was an appeal from a decision of Vice-Chancellor Hall, who granted an injunction against the defendant for copying a trade mark belonging to the plaintiff. The plaintiff carries on business in Manchester, under the style of Messrs. J. C. Harter and Co., and were manufacturers of cotton and other goods which were shipped to Constantinople and other places. They were specially formed for the manufacture of T cloths, long cloths and domestics, in the ends of which were woven lines of nine different colours. These colours became famous, and other firms copied it, the defendants amongst them. Defendants traded under the style of Pericles Souvazoglue and Co., who pleaded that they were ignorant of the fact that the nine colours formed a trade mark.

Lord Justice James, in delivering judgment, said he was of opinion that the plaintiffs had established their right to the trade mark in question by a body of evidence, he thought, stronger than it had ever been his lot to hear in that court. The plaintiffs were manufacturers of certain cloths, which they marked with a certain mark, and they had dealings with the markets in the East. The custom of having fancy headings was one that was common among merchants. Amongst others the plaintiffs adopted one. This became their distinguishing badge, and if so, it was their trade mark. That mark was known in the bazaars; without looking at any thing more the natives accepted that mark as a test of the quality of the goods. On the other hand the plaintiffs proved that the defendants knew that that particular heading was engaged, they knew it was the trade mark of the plaintiffs, yet they bought goods having that trade mark upon it, and bought them with full knowledge it was not theirs, and the defendants bought them, in his lordship's opinion, intending that they should be taken in the markets abroad as being the plaintiff's goods and thereby sought to appropriate to themselves the reputation the plaintiffs had acquired by their dealing. It was a wilful and, in his lordship's judgment, a fraudulent appropriation, so far as it went, of the plaintiff's trade mark. The defendants had set up a claim to the right of using the plaintiffs' mark upon their goods. Defendants then claimed that there could not be a trade mark in a heading; that it was a sort of thing in which there could be no right, that it was a matter of courtesy, as one witness said; that the mark was not copied; that it would be a violation of mercantile courtesy to use it. Those gentlemen must have their legal knowledge corrected and expanded by what he was about to tell them, that what they considered a mere violation of courtesy under these circumstances was considered by the court a violation of common honesty, and of the law of the land as administered in that court. The final argument made use of by the defendants was with regard to the registration. That had nothing to do with the question. There was nothing false about the mark—nothing about it which could deceive any one. He was astonished at the moral obtuseness of the defendants. Rather than submit to an order, they had submitted to have the thing talked about for hours and days, to defend that which they had been doing, and endeavouring to show that they had not been violating their neighbour's property. The Vice-Chancellor was quite right, and the appeal must be dismissed with costs.

Lord Justice Mellish; I am of the same opinion.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

(*Daily News.*)

THE name of Mr. Cruikshank, a republication of whose early etchings is lying before us, carries the lover of caricature a long way back in the history of the art of the nineteenth century. Mr. Cruikshank is a kind of Nestor among caricaturists, he has reigned over two generations of comic designers, and is ruling among the third. He has seen the rise of the dynasties of Phiz, of the two Doyles, of Tenniel and Leech, and of Du Maurier. His was an established reputation when young Mr. Thackeray wished to illustrate Mr. Dickens's novel, and fortunately was turned from art to literature by his failure to please the author of "Pickwick." All of the humorous draughtsmen whose pleasant gift is a privilege of our time have their own vein of genius, their own peculiar field, which no other can labour in. Mr. Leech, to go back to a remote time, which was only the middle of Mr. Cruikshank's career, excelled in depicting action; his horses really lived, his boxing-men struck out and did not merely attitudinize. To this gift of action and energy, he added what was almost unknown in caricature, the gift of beauty and refinement. This was his addition to the *genre* of caricature; other artists had been as successful in getting a laugh, whether in the satire of political or of private life, others might rival his sketch of Sir James Graham as the naughty little boy who made a dirt pie and ate it, or of Lord John as the boy who chalked up "No Popery" and ran away. To think of these cartoons is to be moved irresistibly to the inextinguishable laughter which the first glance at them awakened; but this sort of comedy was only a part of Mr. Leech's talent. He taught his fellow-draughtsmen, and Mr. Tenniel aided and strengthened the influence of the lesson, that political caricature might adopt a style between the big heads and small bodies and the wild exaggerations of the early school on one side, and the superfine elegance of H. B.'s portraits and of some of Maclise's designs in the Fraser Gallery. With Mr. Richard Doyle, whose graceful and versatile genius has too long been—like Thomas the Rhymer—a prisoner in the domains of the Fairy Queen, and a stranger to the "manners and customs of ye Englishe," Mr. Leech gave delicacy and comeliness to sketches of social life. It is here that modern English caricature differs from that of our grandfathers. Mr. Leech drew pretty girls, charming children, and was strong in curls, eyelashes, and even ankles, while earlier caricaturists had made even their favourite heroines, like Kate Nickleby or the young lady in fur-topped boots, somewhat grotesquely common-place. Female beauty is almost as rare in Phiz's earlier illustrations of Dickens as in Hogarth. With the exception of one lovely face, in the scene where Mr. Pecksniff comes to rouse Mrs Gamp from her chaste slumbers, and secures the mistaken sympathy of the matrons of the district, it would be difficult to find the element of charm in the pictures to "Pickwick," "Nickleby," or "Chuzzlewit." Mr. Leech drew English life, rich in healthy English beauty, but the impulse he gave in this direction did not stop there. In the ladies of Mr Du Maurier, pretty as they always are, one detects a further refinement. There is just a hint of the notions of beauty peculiar to a modern school of art, a reminiscence of the low brows, the "large, lovely arms, and neck like a tower," the pouting lips, and the unmistakeable chins of Mr. Rossetti's beauties. English women, in the latest English caricature, have the slightest shade of the pale caste of thought, the subtleties of strange dyes tinge their robes, and the passion of old China and Japanese affectation have just left its mark in their languid grace.

To go back on Mr. Cruikshank's volume of "Scraps and Sketches" is to pass beyond the influence of Mr. Leech, and to recognise the original of some of his favourite ideas, and the source of some of his currents of honour. Mr. Cruikshank does not deal with the pretty; beauty is even rarer in his work than in that of Hogarth. People who read "Oliver Twist" on its first appearance can scarcely have felt that Oliver came up to their idea of what a nice little boy should be. His nose was too long, his cheeks were too long, his hair had a Newgate curl, natural or acquired, his complexion was plainly of the paste, pastey. The same want of beauty was felt in the pictures of Nancy. We know what Mr. Du Maurier would make of this promising subject, we can fancy the heavy tangled hair on the low brow, the wild and daring eyes, the melancholy, and the *beauté du diable* which would be lavished on this interesting but improbable young person. Mr. Cruikshank made her an ordinary wench, with an air of dissipation. But, if he failed, or disdained to be pretty, he introduced seriousness of purpose and tragic realism into English caricature. This even more than his skill in giving breadth and solidity, and largeness of line, and nimbleness of action, within the space of a few inches, is Mr. Cruikshank's greatest merit. Mr. Ruskin has praised, with the discriminating warmth of his kindest criticism, these accomplishments of Mr Cruikshank's needle, as displayed in the etchings to Grimm's nursery tales. His pictorial sermon of the Bottle—surely Art never preached a moral with less disguise since Hogarth drew each stage of the progress of Thomas Idle—has won a rarer laudation. There must be true force, though the general atmosphere of purpose, and the persistent intrusiveness of a moral may obscure it, in the picture which drew a sonnet from Mr. Matthew Arnold. To have conciliated the popular taste and the taste of the critic whose distinction is what the slang of French art calls *dandysme* is a feat that is not likely to be repeated.

The "Scraps and Sketches" which have just been reissued are not brimful of total abstinence, happily, and represent no "prodigy of full-blown crime," like the huge and crowded canvas of the "Bottle." Mr. Cruikshank's well-known views about the question of strong drink only show themselves here in a delicate scoff. He has drawn a most ingenious vignette of a "jolly companion," whose bottle nose is the end of a champagne flask, whose spectacled eyes are two wine glasses, whose head is a punch-bowl reverted, whose curly pigtail is a corkscrew, whose whole air is indescribably maudlin, vinous, imbecile, and benevolent. Most of the sketches are skits at the foibles of times past, small shot worth treasuring, long after they have done service in shooting folly as she flies. The adventures of a wooden leg are of mere permanent interest, and at the proprietors of these limbs, seeing their manifold advantages, will no longer be tempted, like Mrs. Camp, to sell them for drink to lucifer match-makers. When a mad dog seizes your calf, as he does that of a veteran in a cocked hat in this volume, what calm delight to feel that he has got hold of the wooden one. A poacher who was in danger of man-traps in these early days of the century, found his limb more valuable than the golden one of Miss Kilmansegg, or that valued at thirty thousand francs, and enriched with artistic "incrustations" which figures in *Les trente millions de Gladiator*. A shipwrecked sailor is anticipating Captain Boyton, and hoisting a sail on this peculiar jury mast of a timber leg. Perhaps the fancy shown in the caricatures of the big fashionable bonnets is too much laboured, and it is a forced grin that greets the tiny milliners building up a lady's hat with scaffoldings and ladders. The fat footmen who are "sure they don't know" what taxes are, are forerunners of the "proud porters" and pampered menials of Leech. The scene of "practising at the Bar," where two burglars dread lest the snoring of the watchman—when were watchman sent to the limbo of Dogberry and Verges?—may alarm the neighbourhood, is really admirable for drawing, for action, for perspective. Leech's burglar, who breaks his shins over the coal-scuttle which the culpable carelessness of the servants has left lying about, was not more expressive in his attitudes than this gentleman intent on the nice conduct of his crowbar, and his comrade in an attitude of alarm. The shy beginnings of our modern rage for intellect and education are satirized in the skinny child, with immense development of brain, who is explaining to his grandmother a single operation in practical physics. "You see, Gran'ma, before you suck this egg, or, more properly speaking, before you extract the matter contained within this shell by suction, you must make an incision at the apex, and a corresponding aperture at the base." The sketch of the House of Industry, again, is almost as sad as the one drawing in which Leech touched on the favourite theme of Gavarni. A cobbler is hard at work in a garret crowded with children, and his thinfaced wife, sitting by the scanty fire, suggests that if he is paid for the shoes they may have a bit of meat on Sunday. She is not sure of the treat; it is a question that she raises. "I don't know what to say to that," says the cobbler, "be extravagant." He does not look starved, and the children are plump and rosy. People who work can live on so little, while indolence needs to be supported on cream and maraschino. It is a queer lesson of charity and sobriety within three inches square. A more cheerful, and indeed wonderfully humorous, sketch is that which exposes the absence of "Fair play" in the duel. A very substantial yeomen is taking the fire of an elegant skeleton in a frock coat. Modern caricature, too apt to slide into the sketchiness of Cham, and of the French school, may learn breadth of drawing as well as of humour from these pictures of the past. We may carry a taste for refinement, Japanese fans, and nursery witticisms too far, and lose the force of old caricature.

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In ½ Flasks	6½
RUM—Jamaica	22
LONDON OLD TOM	20
WHISKY—Irish and Scotch	22
HOLLAND'S GIN	18
FIELD'S GIN	17
LIQUEURS—Curacoa	38
Maraschino	26
Cherry Brandy	28
Noyeau	
BITTERS—Orange	
Kill the Crow	27

ASSORTED CASES.

WINES—Six varieties	20
LIQUEURS—In Pints, 12 varieties	24

BASS'BEER—FOR CASH—Our London bottling, Rs. 5-8 Quarts, and Rs. 3-8 Pints.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

An order for 5 Cases accompanied by Cash carries 10 per cent. Discount.
Three months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
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The Trade liberally treated for wholesale parcels; we ship to their Brand if required.

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

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Vray Canon ... ,, 18 ,,
Chateau Leoville ... ,, 22 ,,
Chateau Lafite ... ,, 26 ,, ,,
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer ... ,, 15 ,, ,,
Liebfraumilch ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Marcobrunner ... ,, 25 ,, ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.
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Just Landed.
IND COOPER & Co.'s BEER, R. 5-4 per dozen quarts.
Do. do. ,, 3-4 ,, pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852	£ 76,925
Do. 1862	£300,650
Do. 1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, goods on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Fort Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

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LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL ... ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

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INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
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EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
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ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

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QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
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12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at 6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at 6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 ,,	at 6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at 7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons	..		2 4 0
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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

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